THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL V.—No. 99. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA

Is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its

LIFE GIVING POWER,

it causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels*, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.

And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASE, hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*'

TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14

THIRD EDITION

DEARING MURDER.

THE TRIAL OF ANTOINE PROBST TO-DAY.

His Appearance in Court.

EMPANELLING THE JURY

Scenes in and About the Hall of Justice.

THE PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Full Report of the Proceedings This Morning.

THE EVIDENCE IN DETAIL.

Important New Developments

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Report for The Evening Telegraph.

Since the celebrated trial of Arthur Spring, nothing of the kind has so excited the popular mind as the arraignment of Probst, this morning, to answer his fiendish deeds.

Sixth street, below Chesnut, Chesnut street, below Sixth, and every entrance-way leading to the Court room, was blocked up with an excited populace, all intent on getting a view of the prisoner's face, or an insight into the interior of the Court room where the question of his future fate will be determined.

The Court room itself was moderately crowded. There were few, who had either a real or assumed right to enter within its walls, that did not at least attempt to gain admission, but, of course, hundreds were disappointed.

Probst, the self-confessed murderer, reached the court house in the prison van, shortly before the time for opening the Court. He was dressed in his convict suit, and looked pale and haggard. With some difficulty he was escorted to the prisoners' box, and became the centre of attraction after he reached there.

The Square was kept entirely clear of people. Policemen were stationed at each gate of the Square to prevent the entrance of anybody, and those having a right to enter the court-room could only do so by passing through one of the doors near the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, on Chesnut street, and from thence into the back door of the court-house. The prisoner was brought into court by way of the Square, the prison van conveying the prisoner coming up Fifth street and stopping at the south gate of the Square; by this means the surging crowd so anxiously waiting on Sixth street, and around the court-room, were avoided. No persons were admitted to the court-room except those directly interested in the case. The police arrangements were so perfect that no one except those having a close relation in some way with the case could possibly secure an entrance. So strict was the order, that our reporter was unable to obtain admission until he had proved his identity. The rule was a good one, and we hope will be observed during the whole trial. The curiosity that urges persons to look at noted criminals is simply a morbid one, and should be stopped if is possible.

During the interim between the opening of the Court-room doors for the admission of judges, members of the bar, witnesses, etc., until the commencement of the trial, speculation was rife as to what appearance the prisoner would present on his entrance into the presence of the tribunal that would try him for his life. His arrival was nervously anticipated. At last a hum of voices on the outside of the building gave evidence that the prisoner was on hand. He entered the court-room without any apparent concern, and taking his seat in the prisoners' box, glanced, furtively, around at the assembled multitude.

Probst presents about the same appearance he did on last Wednesday, when brought up for arraignment. At 10 o'clock exactly the Clerk opened the Court with the usual "Oyez" etc., and at the same moment Judges Allison and Pierce took their seats. The Clerk then read the names of the empannelled jurors. It was some minutes before complete order could be maintained in the room, owing to the desire of each and every person entering to press forward to obtain a glance at the prisoner's face. We may state here, by way of parenthesis, that the want of a new court-room was painfully apparent this morning. It was some time even before the counsel for the prisoner could get accommodated with chairs and a table.

Mr. Mann opened the case; he said on the 18th of this month the Grand Inquest brought into this Court eight bills of indictment, and on each bill the prisoner at the bar was arraigned for trial. The prisoner did not plead. Time was allowed him to enter his plea, and he now called upon the prisoner to answer whether he is ready to plead.

Mr. O'Neill, counsel for the prisoner, then stated that the prisoner was prepared to plead.

The bills of indictment were then again read by Mr. George W. Moore, the clerk of the Court, and when asked the question whether he was guilty or not guilty, the prisoner stated in distinct terms, "Not guilty." The Clerk then said, "How will you be tried?" The prisoner then said, "By God and my country!" The Clerk then said, "May God send you safe deliverance!"

Mr. Mann then said the prisoner was guilty, and moved a trial for his life. Some unimportant formalities were then gone through with by Mr. Mann and the counsel for the prisoner. Mr. Mann then asked permission to call a jury to try the case. The Judges conferred together for a few moments amid deep silence, when Judge Allison said that the bill to which the prisoner pleaded guilty should be disposed of before action was taken on any of the others.

Mr. O'Neill then said that his client was willing to plead guilty to the bill of indictment charging him with the murder of Cornelius Carey, and that it was not necessary to further occupy the time of the court to enter proceedings on any of the other bills.

Judge Allison said it was the province of the District Attorney to call up the bills in the order he chose.

The Clerk then told the prisoner that a jury would be called for his trial, and that he (the prisoner) had a right to challenge, peremptorily, any twenty of them. The prisoner, who was standing up at the time, simply bowed his head and sat down.

EMPANELLING OF THE JURY.

William B. Schoch, carpenter, Elizabeth street, Twenty-third Ward, called and sworn—To the District Attorney—I have not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

Cross-examined—Have not read the account of the murder of the Dearing family; heard of it while at the funeral; I read of it in the paper on Sunday; did not read the comments of it in the paper; I only read an account of the funeral; have heard persons speak of it; I have spoken of it myself; said it was a bad thing; said it it was Probst he ought to be hung; have formed no opinion of the guilt or innocence of this prisoner.

The juror was challenged by the prisoner peremptorily.

Benjamin F. Brown, merchant, No 633 Federal street—I have formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. It is a conviction. It is such a conviction as would influence me if I was to take my seat in the jury box.

Challenged for cause.

Robert E. Epstein, merchant, southwest corner Eighth and Spring Garden streets—I have formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; it could not be removed if I were in the jury box.

Challenged for cause.

James Lodge, painter, No. 1339 Hancock street—Have both formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner; I have the opinion that if I were in the jury box I would convict.

Challenged for cause.

Thomas Brinhurst, sawmaker, No. 533 East Cumberland street—Have formed an expressed an opinion; am not sensible of any bias; would feel free to go into the jury box and try the prisoner according to the evidence; would be governed by the evidence.

Cross-examined—Have read an account of this case; formed an opinion upon the evidence heard before the Coroner's jury; it would require evidence to remove the opinion I now have.

Prisoner's counsel said he thought this rendered the juror incompetent.

Mr. Dwight, for the Commonwealth, contended that, under the ruling in Berger's case, and the decision of the Supreme Court, the juror was not incompetent.

After further argument, Judge Allison, after further examining the juror as to the means by which he formed his opinion, and the juror having stated that notwithstanding the opinion that he had formed from reading the testimony before the Coroner, he still felt himself free from bias, and perfectly capable of going into the jury-box, and deciding the case upon the evidence, said that under the ruling of the Court in the Berger case, and the decision of the Supreme Court thereunder, the juror was competent.

The juror was accordingly accepted.

Charles Campbell, machinist, No. 1224 Howard street—Have both formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; don't know as I am sensible of bias against the prisoner; if I went into the jury-box, don't think I would be free to decide the case according to the evidence alone.

Challenged for cause.

William R. Bethel, conveyancer, No 911 Franklin street—Have formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; don't think I could decide the case according to the evidence; would try to, but don't think I could.

Challenged for cause.

Samuel Arbuckle, gentleman, No. 919 Market street—Have formed and expressed an opinion; don't think I could have that opinion changed by the evidence.

Challenged for cause.

Thomas Dougherty, carter, Edgemont street, Twenty-fifth Ward—Had formed an expressed an opinion and was challenged.

Samuel Miller, storekeeper, No. 131 Noble street—Have formed and expressed an opinion; formed it from reading the papers; would notwithstanding the opinion be able to try and decide the case according to the evidence.

Not challenged.

No. 2. George M. Alsop, merchant, No. 1933 Arch street—Have conscientious scruples as to capital punishment; but, notwithstanding those conscientious scruples, would join in a verdict of guilty if the evidence warranted it; have formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, which opinion would not be removed by evidence.

Challenged for cause.

William K. Austin, gentleman, No. 908 Race street—Has formed an opinion by reading the papers, and opinion still on his mind; would be guided by the evidence; has conscientious scruples against capital punishment.

Challenged for cause.

Asa or Harrison, machinist, No. 707 Richmond street. Has formed an opinion from reading evidence in Coroner's inquest. Could not alter his opinion. Challenged for cause.

Thomas Keefe, basket maker, No. 246 South Fourth street. Has formed and retains an opinion in the present case. Could not alter impressions on his mind by any evidence. Challenged for cause.

James E. Lewars, Broker, Jefferson street, Twenty-second Ward. Has formed an impression, and thought he could not alter it by any evidence. Challenged.

James L. Beitler, skin dresser, No. 909 Hutchinson street—Has formed an opinion, but not expressed it; has no prejudice, and could decide the case according to the evidence presented; has no conscientious scruples; is not certain that he could decide the case according to the evidence, but would try. To Judge Allison—Could decide the case according to the evidence if he could keep it all in his mind, but feared he could not remember; has formed an opinion that the prisoner is guilty, and judged from what he read; memory is very poor, and could not recollect all the circumstances if placed in the jury box.

Challenged for cause by prisoner, and challenge sustained.

Thomas Stanly, storekeeper, Washington street, Twenty-first Ward—Has not formed or expressed an opinion, and has no conscientious scruples against capital punishment; has read about the murder, but not the evidence before the Coroner's jury; has talked about the murder, but never spoke of Probst. Not challenged.

Christian Palmer, grocer, No. 917 Third street—Not yet formed or expressed an opinion, and have no conscientious scruples against capital punishment; have read an account, but have no prejudice or opinion against the prisoner; have talked about the murder to different persons, but never mentioned Probst's name, and could try the prisoner fairly, honestly, and conscientiously.

Not challenged.

Michael Hoffman, wheelwright, Paul street, Twenty-third Ward.

Has formed and expressed an opinion, not a settled belief, but a very strong impression in the prisoner's case.

Challenged for cause by Commonwealth.

Wm. M. Garwood, 140 Edward street, Sixteenth Ward.

Has formed and expressed an opinion, and the opinion still exists. The evidence, to alter his conviction, must be very strong; could not decide the case by evidence.

Challenged for cause.

Martin Free, Blindmaker, No. 356 Second street—Has formed and expressed an opionion regarding the guilt of Probst; his opinion is most decidedly against the prisoner.

Challenged for cause.

Samuel Long, Printer, Jefferson avenue—Has a strong opinion regarding the guilt of the prisoner; his impression is strong against Probst but thinks he could render an impartial verdict from the evidence presented, and has no conscientious scruples against capital punishment; has read accounts, and what he read has strengthened his prejudice against the prisonser.

Challenged for cause by prisoner, and challenge sustained by the Court.

Henry Mecke, Cabinet-maker, No. 919 North Fourth street—Believed he had formed and expressed an opinion, and did not think he could act as an impartial juror. Challenged for cause.

Moritz Hundler, Tailor, No. 511 Front street—Has no conscientious scruples, and has not formed and expressed an opinion that would prevent him from giving fair assistance as a juror in the case. Has never read about the murder. Challenged by the prisoner peremptorily.

Samuel Jeffries, gentleman, No. 1021 Anita street, has expressed and formed his opinion, and it would take a great deal of positive evidence to alter his mind; could not act as a juror. Challenged for cause.

Fredrick Bauer, Inkeeper, No. 131 Callowhill street—Does not understand the English language. Challenged for cause.

William R. Eldridge, turner, No. 909 Girard avenue—Has formed and expressed an opinion, but still could take his seat as a juror and abide by the evidence; has no conscientious scruples against capital punishment; has tried to keep his mind entirely free from opinion in the matter, but entertains an impression regarding the case; his impression would not have any influence upon him if on the jury.

Not challenged.

Adam Warthman, broker, No. 2015 Frankford road—Has such an opinion that would permit him to act as juror, and decide according to the evidence. Not challenged.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

THE CHOLERA.

The Situation on Board the Hospital Ship—Ten New Cases on Board the "Illinois"—The "England"—Official Report—Eighty-two Cases in the Hospital on Monday Morning.

Communication with the *Virginia* and the hospital ships in the Lower Quarantine is both difficult and irregular, and generally the information is twenty-four hours behind hand. The disease in no way abates its ravages, and notwithstanding the sanitary precautions which have been taken, there are new victims every hour, and death daily gathers in his harvest sometimes of four, five, six, and a dozen. The cool weather of yesterday was rather favorable than otherwise to the treatment of the disease, and if the cold spell of yesterday should continue for a few days longer the seeds of the pestilence will no doubt be trampled out. Up to 10 o'clock on Monday morning 10 new cases of cholera occurred on board the *Illinois*, all of which were removed to the hospital ship. The *England* anchors about one mile from the *Virginia*, is to be fumigated and thoroughly cleansed, and will probably be permitted to leave for Liverpool next week. The passengers of the *Virginia*, after their removal to the *Illinois*, wrote a large number of letters to their friends who, such of them as are in the city, can have them by calling at the office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway. Dr. Bissell, the Deputy Health Officer, transmitted to Dr. Swinburne on Monday evening a report of the progress of the disease on the hospital ship *Falcon* up to the afternoon of that day, in which he stated that three new cases were received from the *Illinois* on Sunday evening and seven on Monday morning. Two of the patients died on the *Falcon* on Saturday night and three on Monday morning.

The following is the latest report received from the steamer:—

ILL.

Phebe Taft, Mary Heintzel, Johannes Harle, Peter Pantnes, Edward Partint, Bernard D——, Harriet Cossan, Georgiana Hanson, W. C. Hanson, Charles McDermott.

DIED.

Batt Castrol Katerina ——.

Remaining in hospital—82 at 10 A. M. April 23.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

The Cholera Ship.

The following private letter from a young lady passenger on board the steamship *Virginia* throughout her recent fatal voyage and her detention in our harbor will be read with vivid, painful interest.

Of course, her strictures on our quarantine arrangements are harsh; but are they not natural? The burning of our Quarantine buildings on Staten Island was a disgrace to civilization; the refusal of New Jersey to allow us to reconstruct them on the desolate sandspit known as Sandy Hook is scarcely less inhumanly selfish and cowardly. These do not fairly excuse, but they explain, our long delay in rebuilding. We have not rebuilt our quarantine establishment, simply because we could find no place whereon to do it but one which New Jersey meanly refused us. And our new Health Commission had not time to prepare for the apprehended visitation before it was actually upon us. Such is the simple truth. And now to the letter:—

NEW YORK HARBOR, STEAMSHIP "VIRGINIA," April 20, 1866—Dear Uncle:—You have seen by the papers that we are quarantined on account of cholera among our steerage passengers. We have had a terrible voyage. The disease appeared the eighth day out, and deaths occurred daily, four and six at a time finding graves at sea. It was awful! But I am of brave-hearted stock, and have had no dread or fear.

We, of the cabin are in perfect health; but have, of course, suffered great anxieties, which we supposed ended, when, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, we happily entered New York Bay. How we have suffered since agonies of suspense, while the inefficient "New York Board of Health" discussed our state and left us totally *alone* in our misery! It was barbarous, inhuman. About an hour after our arrival at the Quarantine grounds, the officers obeyed our signals, and two came out and investigated the *state of the ship*, then left. Then two more came out, and they also investigated and left, sending out to us, however, as succor in our great need, *six barrels of sawdust*; and since that time, for thirty-six long hours, not a soul has approached us, till just now, a couple of mild individuals are having the sick removed to a hulk they have fitted up for their reception. We remained through Wednesday night where we first anchored, expecting, of course, to hear from the shore; and next morning went, by orders given by the Health Officers during their visit, out to sea a few miles—went in fear and trepidation; for twice we were in peril of a mutiny among our steerage passengers. We fired guns for aid to come. No response was made; all the world seemed careless of the ship they must have known was in trouble, as well as infected. The hours were agonizingly long. Day and night the passengers thronged the decks, refusing to go below; and, oh! such sad sights as I have seen! We could not bury our recent dead, and in the hot sun we towed them behind the ship. You know there are certain regulations about burials in a harbor. I am ashamed of New York city and our country. Why were they not prepared, when all America has anticipated the cholera this spring? and why has not a quarantine building replaced the one two years ago burned? Why could not the New York Board of Health have convened before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? No other nation could be so slow, or so unprepared, and it seems as if no civilized race of people could so ignore distress as the New Yorkers have done in the case of the *Virginia*; and now, if you could see the manner in which the poor sick are being taken aboard the hulk! Instead of bringing it to us, our great steamer had to get up steam and come in. Then, as the hulk is not in deep water, each poor creature has to be lowered over the ship's side, in a tub-chair, into the one small row-boat sent for this duty, and at the hulk hauled up again. My heart is tortured by the sights, and groans, and cries. One poor woman died just now, during the process. Had the hulk come to our ship's side they would have been gently carried aboard. It is now afternoon, and in this tedious manner the really few sick may by night be disposed of. What do you think of it? Our captain is now using his boats too; but I suppose the wretches who are to get three dollars for carrying each person do not approve of this course. The other hulk, which is to receive the well or the steerage, has not yet appeared, and the poor people are desperate. We of the cabin may remain here a day or two, as our quarters are pure and safe.

The New York papers are here, full of sensational writing and falsities, for they speak of "vegetables and provisions," etc., sent to us. One would imagine a constant communication was kept up with us. Our good Captain Prowse is a man I shall ever respect, for no one could have done more than he. Day and night his anxieties have weighed upon him; four times in a night has he given proper burial to the dead; and this treatment here is almost too much for him to bear. He expects much trouble from the steerage passengers in regard to everything, himself, the ship, the food, everything; for nothing could satisfy them. He organized a tranquilizing committee among them, and of themselves, and they are better to-day; but they were like a powder magazine. This is an experience I shall long remember.

I am glad the Health Committee has even managed to do this little service to-day. It is well to have an opportunity to send letters and get brandy, etc.; for almost all is gone. The dead of last Tuesday are yet in our little boat, but the Health Officers have it moored to the hulk. The sun is powerful—it is quite summer-like.

Captain Prowse should have justice. All this delay, the steerage, of course, blame to him, while he is utterly helpless in the hands of the New York Commissioners. I now understand "red tape." I only hope we shall get the steerage passengers carried off before there is a riot; they're noisy now.

It seems a long time since we arrived; but it is only forty-eight very long hours. When all is arranged, I can patiently await the end of the quarantine. Indignation is my present sensation.

Affectionately, your niece.

P. S. It is now 7 o'clock, Friday evening, and yet no steamer to carry away our passengers!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Military Road for Sale.

The Government offers for sale the military railroad in Texas, running from Brazos Santiago to the Rio Grande. Purchasers will be required to transport all troops in Texas at the same rates as charged by the New York Central.

Mr. Cowan and the Pennsylvania Republicans.

Senator Cowan has avowed the purpose of debauching the Republican party, so as to insure the defeat of General Geary in Pennsylvania. It is said by prominent Pennsylvanians that he will produce just the opposite effect.

No Recess till July.

Speaker Colfax gave it as his opinion to-day that Congress could not take its recess before the 1st of July.

Freedmen's Marriages.

Pursuant to instructions from the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, an abstract of existing laws regulating marriage in the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland, was published to-day for the guidance of the freedmen residing in the localities mentioned. All persons laboring in behalf of the freedmen are requested to co-operate in giving instruction upon this important subject. The officers and agents of the Bureau are specially instructed to publish this circular to all the freed people in their respective districts, and explain the benefits of having their marriages lawfully celebrated, as well as the evil consequences and criminality of neglecting this duty. No parties will be allowed to occupy as husband and wife a tenement of the Bureau until they give evidence of lawful marriage; and no aid whatever will be afforded by the Bureau to persons who, after due instruction, continue to live as husband and wife without proper marriage. And in order that further action may be taken, if necessary, to insure reform among the freed people in regard to the marriage relation, and render the same more sacred than heretofore, a report will be made three months from the date of this circular by all officers and agents of the Bureau, giving the names and places of residence of all the freed people in their respective districts, who shall then be found living together as husband and wife, but who have never been lawfully married.

A New Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury is considering the proposition of putting a five per cent. long loan on the market as a means of retiring our rapidly maturing obligations. Such has been the successful arrangement of our finances, and the faith of the American people in the national securities, that such a loan is deemed warranted, and is thought to promise success by many of the best financiers in Congress. The Secretary has all the requisite legal authority, and it is understood to be only the question of expediency which now claims his consideration.

The Reconstruction Committee.

The numerous detailed statements as to what the Reconstruction Committee will or will not report are totally untrustworthy, although they may emanate from a member of that Committee, as it generally apprehended they do. The principal fact is, that not a proposition yet considered has as yet been unalterably agreed upon.

"My Policy."

Mr. Von Bonhurst, President Lincoln's appointee as Postmaster at Pittsburg, has been removed, and Wade Hampton, relative of the Rebel General of that name, is appointed to his place. Mr. Von Bonhurst is one of the most efficient and popular officers in the whole Post Office organization, and was indorsed by the Republican party of his district, as well as the Pennsylvania House delegates in Congress, and his removal causes general regret and indignation. This removal of Mr. Von Bonhurst was also made over the head and without the knowledge of the Postmaster-General. The first he and his assistant knew of it was the reception yesterday of a card of thanks from some of the Copperheads of Pittsburg to the President and Postmaster-General for the appointment of Mr. Wade Hampton. They at first regarded it as a "sell," and a certain very conservative Iowa Senator was quite indignant at the perpetrators thereof.

Clay—Wilson.

When Clement C. Clay was released, the President furnished to the Associated Press agent here the statement that, among others who asked it, the Hon. Henry Wilson has no hesitation in recommending the release of Clay upon parole, and has no doubt that he will be forthcoming when his presence is required by the Government. This, Senator Wilson feels, is an unwarranted statement, and he has accordingly sent to the President for a copy of the letter, which shows that Mr. Wilson's recommendation was written near two months ago, and not at all justifying the interpretation put upon it now. He expressly disavows his intention not to interfere if there was evidence against him of which he knew nothing. It will also be observed that the President did not act upon this letter:—

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1866.—The President of the United States—SIR:—Mrs. Clay, the wife of Clement C. Clay, is now in the city, and has requested me to obtain permission for her husband to go to his home on parole. His father is said to be at the point of death, and his mother recently deceased; and, if there be no objections or reasons unknown to me why the request of Mrs. Clay should be denied, I have no hesitation in recommending its favorable consideration, if only from motives of humanity, as I have no doubt Mr Clay will be forthcoming when his presence is again required by the Government.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, H. WILSON.

Restitution to Banks.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of very large numbers of circulars issued by the United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway, sent to different National Banks, and requesting them to appoint an agent here to decide upon the name and denomination of certain of their bills burned in the Express Company's safes on the Erie Railroad. The Department decides that all such mutilated bills must be presented to their respective banks for redemption, and the bank, upon forwarding them here, will be given new notes.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Bar Meeting—Visit of the Boston Authorities—Sailing of a Steamer, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—A large meeting of the members of the Bar was held here to-day to do honor to the memory of Judge Krebs, who died yesterday.

Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, and the Committee of the Boston School Board, examined our public schools yesterday, and visited Druid Hill Park, and were entertained with a dinner and supper by the Mayor and City Councils of Baltimore. They depart homeward this evening.

The steamer *Carroll* sails for Havana to-day, fully freighted.

Latest from Mexico.

GALVESTON, April 24.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 6th instant state that Colonel Dupring had defeated Lyens de Lyarra in Tamaulipas.

Commandita Bellot was about fortifying Chihuahua, and then starting on an expedition.

The Imperial cause was prosperous in Chihuahua. The Indians had secured for them the districts of Abasde and Guerno. Matamoras had pronounced for the empire, and taken *Conception* for its name. It was garrisoned by Indians to defend it. The bravery of Paras, with 70 Imperialists fighting against 150 Liberals, was highly commended.

The Government Frauds at Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—By order of General Thomas, Isham Henderson was arrested last night by General Davis, commanding this Department, to be sent to General Thomas' headquarters to-day. A writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Henderson from United States District Judge Ballard was served on General Davis, who, in accordance with General Thomas' instructions, refused to obey. Henderson still remains here in the custody of a United States officer.

Excitement at Bowling Green, Ky.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 24.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned here by a mob endeavoring to rescue from the Sheriff a negro who had committed murder, with the intent of hanging him. A few soldiers stationed here came to the assistance of the Sheriff, and are repelling the mob; but the Sheriff has telegraphed to Louisville for more men, and a company will leave there for Bowling Green this evening.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Dr. Pearce, of Georgia, has accepted an invitation to give a history of Methodism to the Conference.

General Canby refuses to recognize writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Government agents who have been arrested.

The crevases below are widening, and the Levee Commissioners are making efforts to stop them. The floods above are increasing.

The Clipper Ship "Simlo."

ATLANTIC CITY, April 25.—The ship reported ashore on Brigantine proves to be the clipper ship *Simlo*, of Portsmouth, from Calcutta for New York, with a cargo of jute. She is leaking slightly. Her rudder is gone, and her masts all cut away. She has been got off the shoals, and now lies off Little Egg Harbor. A steamer has been sent for to take her to New York.

From Texas.

GALVESTON, April 22.—In the disaster on the Washington County Railroad, Dr. Allen, of Galveston, Dr. Boring, of Chapel Hill, Charles Enger, of New Orleans, and R. R. Badde were wounded.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Cotton—Sales of 900 bales, mostly before the Liverpool advices had been received, at previous rates. Receipts to-day, 485 bales; receipts of the past four days 6843 bales, against 7310 last week. Exports of three days, 11,600 bales. Stock in port, 176,811 bales. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Flour: superfine $8·50. Corn $1·05. Oats, 57c. Pork, $28·50. Sterling Exchange, 134. New York Bank checks, ½ @ cent. premium. Gold, 125¼.

GALVESTON, April 24.—Cotton—Sales of 12,200 bales. Total exports 155 644 bales, including 50 000 to England, 51,000 to New York, and 42,000 to New Orleans.

Cholera in the Provinces.

The Montreal (C. E.) *Gazette* of April 23 reports that Dr. Slayter, one of the physicians who volunteered to attend the cholera patients on the *England*, was taken ill on Monday morning, and died of that disease on Tuesday night. Two other doctors, Garrie and Gossip, were attacked with the disease, but have recovered. Eight of the passengers made their escape from the quarantine ship, and it is feared may spread the disease. Three cases of cholera have also been reported at Halifax. The Rev. Mr. McIsaac, a Catholic priest of that city, had an attack, but at the last dates by mail he was recovering.

FORMER RAVAGES OF CHOLERA AT NEW YORK.—The *Post* gives a tabular statement of the deaths in New York from cholera in the years 1832, 1834, 1849, and 1854:—

	Deaths.	Native.	Foreign
1832	3,513	1027	2486
1834	971	301	670
1849	5,071	1627	3444
1854	2,509	606	1903
Total	12,064	3561	8503

FATAL TRAGEDY AT A FUNERAL.—The Bristol (Tenn.) *News* reports the following particulars of a fatal tragedy which occurred last Sunday, at a church called Union, in the northeastern portion of Hawkins county, Tenn. The funeral of John Ellis, Jr., who had been a Confederate soldier, was to be preached by the Rev. R. M. Hickey, of the Holston Conference. Two men by the name of Walters, perhaps brothers, manifested a disposition to disturb the quiet of the assembly. Eldridge Hord, Esq., of that community, remonstrated against their conduct. Some angry words ensued, and Walters shot Hord, wounding him severely in the thigh. Whereupon Samuel Smith, who had been a Confederate soldier, fired twice upon Walters, killing him on the spot. The other Walters then shot Smith, wounding him slightly. Smith returned the fire, wounding the second Walters mortally, and then made his escape.

—The *Boccherini* journal announces three new Italian operas, "Il Conte de Konigsmarck," by Signor Appoloni; "Il Cantor di San Marco," by Signor Marchi, and "Alda," by Signor Cazzulani.

—The title of *Pater Senatus* must now be divided equally between Mr. Wade and Mr. Sumner, both of whom entered the Senate at the same time, and now count sixteen identical years of continuous service.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Without Newspapers.

From the Tribune.

A printers' strike lately reduced Richmond to that state of moral blessedness and social security which Mr. Henry A. Wise once complacently claimed for his own Congressional District. For a little while there were no newspapers in Richmond; and, strange to say, the deficiency does not seem to have been relished, even by the most low-spirited admirers of that bygone age which both created and consoled Mr. Wise. In the absence of definite information, rumor had it all its own wild way. Canards flews as thickly as Homer's flies around a milking-pail; the rural districts were feverish with falsehoods for which nobody was responsible; the city swarmed with peripatetic retailers of quite ideal intelligence, and he who could talk the loudest and the longest, and tell the toughest story, became the great man of the groggery and the revered prophet of the barber's shop.

To a bewildered people, it was as if printing had never been invented; and, whatever may have heretofore been the sublime indifference of Richmond to the existence of the nineteenth century, it was not a little embarrassed by this sudden revival of middle-age wants and monkish expedients; and, when an adjustment of their difficulties enabled the newspapers once more to appear, we may be sure that they brought a sense of relief and a palpable promotion of the public serenity. And this little event reminds us of what would be the condition of our own beloved city and its environs, if morning, and noon, and evening publications should come to a sudden stand-still, and the clatter of Mr. Hoe's machines be no longer heard in Printing-House Square. There are hypercritical gentlemen who not only fastidiously condemn the literary execution of newspapers (of the difficulties attending which they know and can know nothing), but who go further, and insinute solemn doubts of their moral influence—who regard them as at best a necessary evil: but who, nevertheless, take them, pay for them and read them, who are unhappy with them, but would be still more unhappy without them. It is only the man who pleases to divest himself of all social relations and responsibilities who would wish to remain in ignorance of events. A hermit living fifty miles from a respectable cook-shop, upon parched peas and messes of herbs, who never changes his shirt, and goes always barefooted, is naturally indifferent to the fluctuations of the cattle market, cares nothing for the rise and fall of cotton, and has a spirit elevated far above the vicissitudes of leather. Having satisfied himself that his soul is to be saved by frequent flagellations and infrequent ablutions, he no more wants even a religious journal than he wants soap or a fine-toothed comb. Convinced that the world is rushing to ultimate perdition, his only care is not to be swept along by the current, while from his high and dry point of advantage he looks into an unearthly future, and forgets, so far as possible, that he has many millions of fellow-creatures. We cannot imagine Saint Simeon Stylites taking in the *Tribune* or any other newspaper; but men who differ from that worthy, who do not live by themselves upon the tops of pillars, do not shun the sight of the human face and the sound of the human voice, do not ignore common duties, and are rationally gregarious, will need a newspaper as much as they need a towel or a tailor. There are some things which, solitary and alone, we can do for ourselves; but the majority of human enterprises depend for their success upon an enlightened knowledge of what the world has done, or is doing, in the same field and direction. This alone can prevent constant mistakes, the misdirection of energy, the repetition of obsolete experiments, most lamentable failures, or clumsy and roundabout achievements. So, too, if a man pleases to accept relations to a government, and to put himself and his family and his property under its protection, he is as directly interested in the omissions and commissions of that Government as in the outgoings and incomings of his household servants or of his journeymen. He should be ashamed not to vote; but he should be still more ashamed to vote ignorantly or blindly, or as the mere tool of a sharper-eyed man than himself. Voting presupposes the making-up of one's mind; and that in turn presupposes a basis of facts for the decision. This it is the business of the newspaper to furnish. But this is not all. Newspapers are naturally advocates. The statement and the defense of opinion necessarily follow the widest possession of facts, and the largest survey of public affairs. In this respect, newspapers should be the helpers but never the masters of their readers, the vehicles of suggestive discussion, the winnowers of truth from falsehood, the vehement antagonists of error, the earnest defenders of the right. This is what they are, if not in practice, most certainly in theory; and it is just in proportion as they are true to this high standard that they are useful or otherwise. But they have no protection against the influences of passion, of prejudice, or of venality. As they are mechanically the masterpieces of human ingenuity, so something of human infirmity attaches to them in their best estate; and they must be accepted by the public, which depends so much upon them, not as oracles incapable of mistake, but as entitled to that credit which, by an average of sagacity and of honest dealing with their readers, they may have spent many years in earning. It is emphatically its general character which gives the newspaper a public influence. It is true that, either from habit or some other adventitious circumstance, men will long continue to read a newspaper for which they have no very lively respect; but they laugh at it in their sleeves or in their speech, and risk neither their money nor their reputation for sagacity upon its soundness.

Nobody can be better aware of the deficiencies of the daily papers than we are; but will our worst critics be pleased to imagine the country without newspapers at all?—the doubts, the nervous anxieties, the blind ignorance, the thick-thronging blunders, the misapprehensions, the purposeless activity, the indecisive inertia which would follow. The public journal is the public memory, the diary of society, everybody's ledger and commonplace book and almanac; and without it, until a substitute had been found, everything would be at cross-purposes and confusion.

Tennessee in Congress.

From the Times.

On Monday we had a fine illustration of the style in which Congress has abdicated its constitutional functions in regard to the admission of its members. It is now six or eight weeks since Mr. Bingham, on behalf of the Reconstruction Committee, reported a resolution providing for the admission of Tennessee into the Union. He has been called on two or three times to call it up for consideration, and has half promised every time to do so "soon," but has never done it. When the matter was pressed upon Congress at the outset of the session, it was urged that information was wanted—that the Committee was taking testimony as to the fitness of Tennessee for readmission, and that nothing could be done until this was closed. Yet nearly two months have elapsed since the testimony was reported, printed, and laid before Congress and the country, and still not the slightest disposition is manifested by the Committee or by Congress to give the matter any attention.

Mr. Latham, a Union member from West Virginia, on Monday offered some resolutions for the action of Congress upon this subject. They were promptly ruled out of order by the Speaker! The whole matter was in the hands of the Committee on Reconstruction, and it was out of order for the House to attempt to do or say anything about it. When the Committee sees fit to call the subject up, it has a right to do so; until then Congress is powerless.

Tennessee has had a State Government, regularly elected by the loyal people, under a constitution republican in form, with Courts duly organized and in full operation, for the last two years. Her people have sent, as their representatives to Congress, as loyal, true hearted, and trustworthy men as live on the face of the earth—able and ready to take the test-oath—men who have perilled life and everything dear to them for the salvation of the Union, and who represent constituencies equally loyal and well-disposed. Every one of these facts is clearly established by the testimony taken by the Reconstruction Committee; and every witness summoned by that committee, without a solitary exception, testified in the most direct and emphatic terms that the admission of these loyal members would have the best possible effect in developing and strengthening the loyal sentiment of Tennessee and every other Southern State. Yet the Reconstruction Committee will neither do anything, nor suffer Congress to do anything, towards bringing about this most desirable result.

How much longer is this state of things to be continued? What possible good purpose does it serve?

The Withdrawal of the French from Mexico—The Official Notification.

From the Herald.

We have the information from Washington that Count Montholon, the French Minister, on Saturday last waited upon the Secretary of State and "presented the formal adhesion of the French Government to the American principle of non-intervention as explained by our Government;" that the Emperor Napoleon kindly and cordially replies to the United States, and engages to withdraw his troops in three detachments, one of them next November, and the others in May and November, 1867. An abstract of the correspondence on the subject, in answer to a recent resolution of the House of Representatives, was laid before that body on Monday by Secretary Seward.

Accepting these promises of Napoleon in good faith, and with the full belief that he has relinquished the "grand idea" suggested by Marshal Forey, we may now consider the Mexican question settled in favor of the Monroe doctrine. We accept the engagement to withdraw the French troops as the surrender of the whole case by Napoleon, the inevitable alternative resulting from the downfall of Jeff. Davis. Upon this point it is not unlikely that in the outset Napoleon was led astray by the dazzling representations of Slidell of the monopoly of American commerce by a Southern confederacy, and a French protectorate in Mexico, established under a firm alliance on the basis of free trade. Napoleon, however, is prepared for a graceful retirement. He falls back upon his Mexican indemnities. For these he looks to Maximilian, and to secure them he delays the recall of the last instalment of the French troops till November, 1867.

In the interval Maximilian must "make his hay while the sun shines;" but as it appears that no French reinforcements are going in to supply his losses in the field, we shall not be surprised if the removal of the first detachment were to start his Imperial Majesty of Mexico out of "the halls of the Montezumas" on the road to Vera Cruz. The Liberals, in some mysterious way, are beginning to be supplied with efficient arms, and from their present activity between Matamoras and Mazatlan we are inclined to think that the departure of the first instalment of the French will be the signal for a combination of Liberal movements which will give them their capital.

It must be remembered, meantime, that, according to Napoleon, the Government of Maximilian is a creation of the Mexican people, as expressed in a special election in the presence of the French troops. After the withdrawal of those troops, therefore, and the settlement of certain French indemnities, if the Mexican people should forcibly expel or earnestly invite Maximilian to remain and rule over them, it is their affair, and not Napoleon's. He is pledged to the French people, after the fashion of the Bonspartes, to respect the popular will. Thus the nephew and his uncle were each confirmed as Emperor of the French, and thus Maximilian, by the popular will, as the French have been made to understand it, is Emperor of Mexico. While Napoleon, then, withdraws his troops in deference to the United States, he leaves Maximilian still subject to the will of the Mexican people.

This is doubtless the understanding between Louis Napoleon and Andrew Jonnson, and we incline to the opinion that it will be perfectly satisfactory to President Juarez and the Mexicans. In "the formal adhesion of the French Government to the American principle of non-intervention" we secure all that we desire from Napoleon, and it would be absurd to suppose that Austria, with or without his consent, would undertake to establish a transatlantic imperial protectorate which Napoleon has formally abandoned as a blunder and a failure.

It is stated that the Secretary of State has given instructions to our Minister at Vienna regarding the sending of Austrian soldiers to Mexico, and that he protests against such action in terms that cannot be very well misunderstood by the Austrian Government.

Qualifications of Members of Congress.

From the Daily News.

The more moderate and honest of those members of Congress who, while they support the measures of the radical leaders, are yet unwilling to admit that, in so doing, they are not only overriding the Constitution, but trampling into the dust all the great principles which have given vitality to our institutions and made us a great and prosperous people, find themselves hard put to it to find arguments to justify their course, even to their own consciences. And it frequently happens that they have no resource but to shelter their acts under some broad assertion of a general principle, which, under different circumstances, they would hesitate to make, and which, if their judgments were not clouded by the mists of prejudice and the fumes of passion, they would see to have no adequate foundation either in fact or law.

One of the most striking of these is to be found in the argument by which they justify the expulsion of Mr. Stockton and the refusal to admit the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States to their seats in the Houses to which they are respectively accredited. The clause of the Constitution which provides that each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, gives us, say these gentlemen, absolute power over the whole subject. There is no limitation whatever to our discretion. This, it seems to us, is a radical error, and one whose mischievous consequences are incalculable. Even where a grant of power is made without any limitations expressed, its exercise is always to be controlled by a sound discretion, and ought not to be stretched to suit the caprices of those in whose hands the power is, for the time being, lodged. And it is, moreover, necessarily limited by precedent, and by those implied restrictions which may be reduced by reasonable construction from the terms of the grant itself. And it seems to us that there is, in the Constitution itself, a very material limitation upon the absolute powers claimed under the clause referred to. Nearly the whole of the first article of the Constitution is devoted to the legislative department of the Government, and it provides, seriatim, who shall be represented, how they shall be represented, what shall be the powers and duties of the representatives, etc. All its sections are, therefore, *in pari materia*, and should be construed together. Now, the second section defines the qualifications of a member of the lower House, and the third section in like manner defines the qualifications of a Senator. Suppose a Senator presents himself for admission, with proper credentials, and a doubt arises whether he possesses the constitutional qualifications, which, in the case of a Senator, are that he must be thirty years old, that he must have been nine years a citizen of the United States, and that he must have been, at the time of his election, an inhabitant of the State he assumes to represent. how is it to be settled? Who shall investigate and decide whether he does or does not possess the requisite qualifications?

The framers of the Constitution, anticipating that such a case might arise, provided in the fifth section that the House to which the applicant was accredited should have power to decide the point. But will any fair-minded man claim that the power to decide the naked question of fact, whether an individual does or does not possess certain specified qualifications, implies the power to prescribe the qualifications themselves? What would be thought of a judge who, in trying a felon, should give a new definition of the felony, and make that a crime which the law did not so regard? What a howl of indignation would be raised! And yet his usurpation would not, in our judgment, be one whit greater than that of Congress in the premises. They may inquire into the elections and ascertain whether they have been held in accordance with law; they may inquire into the returns and ascertain whether they are genuine or forged, whether they are in proper form or not; and then they may inquire whether a member elect has or has not the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution, but they can no more alter them than they can change the tenure of their own office. And they know full well that their attempt to do so is a gross and palpable usurpation of powers never intended to be conferred upon them.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

From the World.

We understand that the House Committee on the Pacific Railroad have perfected a bill in aid of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, which is the beginning of a new policy on the part of Government. Our readers do not need to be informed that, in our judgment, building railroads is no part of the business of a Government, however desirable it may be that railroads should be built. But such are not the opinions prevalent in the national councils, and strict constructionists can only hope to mitigate as much as possible the expense and the injustice of such stretches of the governmental sphere. In this case the committee take the ground that railroads must be built, not with money from the Treasury, but by private enterprise, and that whatever aid may be given by the Government, there must be reimbursement on the part of the company. The provisions of the bill are as follows:—The company must build twenty-five miles of first-class railroad and telegraph line.

When that is done, when it is accepted by the Government, the Company is to have the interest of its stock at six per cent. on a fixed amount per mile, guaranteed for twenty years. At the same time the Government reserves one-half of the proceeds of the lands, which, by the charter, have been granted to the Company, also twenty-five per cent. of the gross earnings until the reimbursement is complete. The Company are prohibited from issuing any bonds, and they are to construct their road with American iron. The capital stock of the Company is one hundred millions, but the amount of stock on which the interest is guaranteed will be only about fifty-seven millions, to be determined by the length of the road when the same shall have been located. The interest of sixty millions is three million four hundred and twenty thousand, to be paid out per annum when the road is completed.

The friends of this road find, as they think, in the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, proof that the Government will be reimbursed long before the twenty years' guarantee has expired. About six hundred thousand acres of land were taken up in Minnesota alone during 1865, mostly along the line of railroads now in progress. This, at two dollars and a half per acre, the minimum price fixed by Congress on the lands among the Northern line, would yield fifteen hundred thousand dollars. Suppose that the Company should put down two hundred miles during the next twelve months, on which the interest is guaranteed at the rate of twenty thousand dollars per mile, the interest would be two hundred and forty thousand dollars only. Now, if a like amount of lands were disposed of during that time as were sold last year, the Treasury would acquire a surplus of twelve hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The sale even of one hundred and fifty-six sections (100,000 acres) of the land which has been granted to the Company is expected to reimburse the Government for its aid in constructing the two hundred miles. The highest amount per mile guaranteed in the mountain section is only fifty thousand dollars. The friends of the road thus consider that the Government is not only secured from loss by the provisions of this bill, but that there is a good prospect of a large revenue from lands which will remain worthless till a railroad is built.

Among the gentlemen engaged in this enterprise are some of the ablest railroad managers of the country:—Hon. J. Gregory Smith, late Governor of Vermont, and President of the Vermont and Canada line; Hon. Onslow Stearns, President of the Northern New Hampshire; George Stark, Manager of the Boston and Lowell; Hon. E. S. Tobey, President of the North American and Liverpool Steamship Company, and other gentlemen of New York and the Northwest.

A movement is on foot by English capitalists to open a line from Lake Superior to British Columbia, wholly through British territory. The richness of the Cariboo mines, the fertility of the Saskatchawan country, and the necessity of binding the Provinces together in connection with the confederation scheme, has awakened new zeal upon the subject.

It is the intention of the managers of the Northern Pacific to engage in their work at once, and push it to a speedy completion, provided aid is granted by the Government. The grant of land which has already been made is liberal; but in these times, with the Government in the money market, paying seven and three-tenths per cent. for money, it is idle for a private company to expect to obtain one hundred millions of capital for such an enterprise; but, with a guarantee for the payment of the interest for a term of years, they think the capital can be readily obtained.

The proposed road runs through a section of country separated from Colorado, Utah, and Nevada by a high mountain range. It is from five to seven hundred miles distant from the Central. There is no antagonism between the two lines. Both will be useful. Montana contains thirty thousand inhabitants. Cities and villages are springing up all over the territory at the headwaters of the Missouri. The rush of emigration to that section is unparalleled. Halliday's stages are crowded as never before. About fifty steamers are to leave St. Louis in April for the upper Missouri! Emigrant trains are fitting out in Minnesota and Iowa. General Pope has found it necessary to issue orders regulating their movements, to protect them from the Indians. It is a twenty-four days' ride overland, by stage, to Virginia City (1700 miles). By river the time is forty days, and the distance 2400 miles; by emigrant train, sixty. But by the proposed railroad the time will be shortened to thirty-six hours from St. Paul! Idaho, Washington, and Oregon would doubtless be greatly benefited by the opening of such a road.

—Of the books published (or reprinted) in this country last year, 222 were Theological, 165 Historical, 129 Poetical, 113 Novels, 117 Works for the Young, 99 Biographical, 77 Medical, 67 Legal, 66 Geographical (including Books of Travel), 53 Commercial, 45 Political, 38 Philological, 35 treat on Natural History, 43 on General and Practical Science, 34 on Military Matters (in addition to 186 named in a list of American Military Books), 22 on Agriculture, 20 on Navigation and Naval Science, 20 on Theory and Practice of Education, 19 on Conchology, 13 on Philosophy and Metaphysics, 13 on Mathematics, 12 on Geology, 11 on Photography, 10 on Freemasonry, 5 on Architecture, 4 on Biography, 3 on Astronomy, and the remainder on criticism, belles-lettres, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1866.
Holders of twenty coupons and upwards of United States Loans due May 1, 1866, are hereby notified that they may present them for examination and count at this office on and after the 23d inst., to be paid on and after May 1, 1866.
Blank schedules may be obtained at this office.
N. B. BROWNE,
4 20 6t Assistant Treasurer United States.

"THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA."
The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia" in compliance with the requirements of their charter, hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 10th of May, 1866, for the opening of the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, No. 111 S. FOURTH street.

Charles Macalester	Alfred Stille.
Alexander Henry.	George A. Wood.
John Welsh.	Joseph B. Townsend.
Adolph Borie.	George M. Troutman.
Charles Borie.	Charles Wheeler.
George Trott	William C. Kent.
M. W. Baldwin.	James W. Hazlehurst.
Isaac Lea.	Richard Meade Bache.
Samuel R. Shipley.	4 17 21t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
4 30 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Season Ticket, $1 00 Single Ticket, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1866.
The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, north side of CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 1st day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an election will be held at the same place for officers of the Company, for the ensuing year. The election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.
4 23 7t JAMES S. COX, President.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 240 south FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1866, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary.
April 23, 1866. 4 23 tm7*

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27,
At the Office of the President
No. 417 ARCH STREET
At 3 30 P. M.
SIMON POEY,
4 13 11t* Secretary.

EAGLE MINING COMPANY.—A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Eagle Mining Company will be held at the WESTERLL HOUSE, No. 563 Fenton street, on THURSDAY EVENING 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. Business of importance.
4 14 3t* JOHN S. THACKRAY, Trustee.

AMERICAN KAOLIN COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1866.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 723 S. THIRD Street on TUESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
4 21 swst T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc. Etc. of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy.
7 17 6 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 21 FAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract or Mille Fleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 6

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 2

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELLER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVERWARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut Street

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 4

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
3 22 rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
3 20 § No. 108 EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 620 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Wares,
AND
3 3 § Solid Silver-ware.

STOVES RANGES &c.
CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,
One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.
REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $200, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to
HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street
PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions. Always on hand.
Of all descriptions. Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street.
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS,
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.
5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement and very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,
REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO
Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.
Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.
HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.
The undersigned feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to
MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,
Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,
3 23 m A. BROWN.

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Paste Brushes, etc 3 2 3m

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,
General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.
FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN'S
Tobacco and Cigar Store
3 26 1mrp No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

REMOVAL OF NUISANCES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.—The Board of Health is now busily engaged in removing all nuisances reported by the special Sanitary Inspectors, or when information is given by individuals. When these complaints are made the Board examines into the matter, and when satisfied that a nuisance exists, notice is given to the owners or occupants of the property. If cesspools should be complained of, a notice allowing from five to ten days to have the nuisance abated is given; if filthy yards or cellars, but two days' notice is given at the present time; and if for filling up lots, or removal of nuisances from them, from ten to twenty days are allowed. In at the expiration of the time the nuisances remain, the Board of Health causes the work to be performed, and the cost for the same is collected from the owners or occupants of the property.

At the present time all the available force that can be obtained by the Board is engaged in abating nuisances, and additional force will be employed as soon as it can be obtained.

The contractors for cleansing the streets are also somewhat delayed by a scarcity of horses and carts, but notwithstanding this fact a large amount of work has been performed, and many of the most filthy streets thoroughly cleansed. On Saturday the contractor for the upper district reported that he had cleansed all the streets from Market street to Girard avenue, and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill river. On Monday the work of removing the dirt from the streets north of Girard avenue was commenced.

The contractor for the lower district reports that all the streets in his district, from Market street south, and from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, have been swept, some of them twice, and that they are being cleaned again. Baker and Bedford streets have been cleaned three times, and eighty loads of dirt removed from them. Delaware avenue and Water street have also been attended to.

The Board of Health appear to be alive to the importance of having the city not only in a cleanly condition, but they have anticipated the time for putting in force quarantine regulations next month, as the following preamble and resolutions, adopted at their last meeting, will show:—

Whereas, The appearance of the cholera on board of vessels coming from Europe to the port of New York has occasioned much anxiety and alarm among our citizens; *and whereas*, it becomes our duty as the guardians of the public health to observe all proper measures in order to prevent the arrival of this disease in our city; therefore

Resolved, That on and after May 1st, prox., all vessels arriving from foreign or American ports, as directed in the 2d section of the Health Law of 1818, shall stop at the Lazaretto for a visit, and that all passenger vessels shall be detained at the pleasure of the Board, for purification and ventilation.

THEIR ANNIVERSARY.—The Female Bible Society is an association that does a great deal of good in a very quiet way. Its annual meeting was held at noon yesterday, at St. Andrew's Church. The exercises were interesting.

The Treasurer's statement read:—

Balance last year	$489 09
Receipts	2118 66
	$2607 75
Expenditures	2592 69
Balance on hand	$15 06

The distributions of the association were:—

Bibles—In the English language, 540; German, 66; Italian, 5; French, 16.

Testaments—English, 783; with the Psalms added, 139; German, 51; French, 75; Italian, 6.

Total publications, 1681.

Dr. Beadle, Dr. Breed, and Dr. Paddock addressed the meeting, which adjourned early in the afternoon.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Eleventh anniversary of the Eleventh Street Methodist Episcopal Sabbath School, Eleventh street, above Washington avenue, took place last evening. The church was crowded on this pleasant occasion. The exercises were varied in their character, consisting of individual singing, singing by the entire school, recitations singly and recitation by classes. Also, an amusing and interesting speech by Rev. George Bringhurst. The exercises were exceedingly interesting, which, added to the good order maintained, made the anniversary very agreeable and entertaining. Much credit is due to Rev. R. J. Carson, the Pastor, and F. A. Fidler, Esq., the Superintendent, for their individual exertions in conducting the affair in a manner pleasing to all the participants. The excellent music on the occasion was performed by Miss Sallie Fisk. A large number of persons having expressed their desire to hear these beautiful pieces repeated, the programme will be again presented for that purpose on Friday, May 4th.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.—The United States steamer *Shamrock* is still at anchor in the Delaware, opposite the Navy Yard. Although ready to leave, yet orders to that effect have not been received. The frigate *Constellation*, which was announced several weeks since as about starting from Norfolk for Philadelphia, has not yet arrived. It is expected that on her arrival she will take the place of the *Princeton* as receiving-ship.

THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The 94th anniversary of the Society of the Sons of St. George, established for the advancement and assistance of Englishmen in distress, was celebrated on Monday evening at the Continental Hotel. An excellent dinner was spread, of which the members and a number of invited guests partook. At the close of the feast the regular toasts were drank, to which suitable replies were made by gentlemen present.

DROWNING CASE.—An inquest was held last evening on the body of an unknown man, about forty years of age, who was found drowned at Locust street wharf, Schuylkill. He is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has dark brown hair and whiskers, and wears an army blouse, two black vests, white overshirt, red under-shirt, dark pants, and low shoes. The Coroner took charge of the body.

SENTENCE.—In the Quarter Sessions, yesterday, James Young, convicted last week of highway robbery, was called up for sentence. When convicted he alleged that he had witnesses to prove his innocence. Judge Allison sent for the witnesses, but when they appeared at Court they denied all knowledge of the accused. Sentenced to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

BASE BALL.—Colonel Fitzgerald has resigned the Presidency of the Athletics, an office to which he was unanimously elected a month since. He leaves the club in its highest prosperity. April 28 is the opening day. Ten cents admission.

SMALL FIRE.—The alarm of fire at 4 P. M., yesterday, was caused by the burning out of a badly clogged chimney, at No. 816 Charlotte street, in the Eleventh Ward.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—Harry Gorman, Esq., of Adams & Co.'s Express, will accept our thanks for files of Southern papers.

A GOOD BEGINNING.—The donations to the Lincoln Institution thus far are $26,161 38.

A NEW NAVAL MANŒUVRE.—The iron-clad Toulon fleet of the French navy, consisting of one ship-of-the-line and five frigates, has sailed again on a three days' cruise to practise a new manœuvre invented by Admiral Willaumez. The frigate *Caton* was anchored between the islands of Hyeres, and each ship sailed round her at various angles, and each time with increased speed. The diameters of the circles in these evolutions were carefully noted on board the *Caton* and on board each ship as she sailed round.

THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.—The Italian Minister of Public Works has proposed to the Chambers to vote premiums to the engineers and contractors engaged on the Mont Cenis tunnel, with the view of eliminating them to the greatest activity, and securing the completion of the work at the earliest possible day. The date fixed for the delivery of the completed work is the 1st of October, 1871; and if the work should not be completed by that day, the parties are to forfeit all the proposed advantages.

A SWINDLER.—On the 24th ultimo one of the Paris clubs expelled a Creole, who pretended to belong to one of the best families of Guadaloupe. This individual had in six weeks gained enormous sums, even to some hundreds of thousands of francs. A young merchant, who had lost more than eighty thousand francs, surprised him in the act of cheating, known by the name of *sauter la coupe*. The delinquent was forced to restore the money he had that day won, and was then expelled.

—The London *Orchestra* says:—"Mr. Arthur Matthison, our good tenor, has accepted a lucrative engagement for the United States. He joins a party for dramatic opera. *Lurline* will be in the reperiory, but served as a pot-pourri, including even the Mabel Waltz, and, we believe, "Kafoozle-um."

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

EXCURSIONS.—The Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company have already contracted and made arrangements for the use of their cars for forty excursions to Atlantic City during the coming season. They are making every necessary exertion within their means to provide convenient and comfortable accommodations and have a number of new cars which will be ready by the time the season opens. The Company are also engaged in the preliminary preparations for hauling gravel and other materials for improving lots, streets, and highways at Atlantic City, and indications are rife that the season at that pleasant seaside resort will commence early, as a number of cottages are already there, and many fine buildings are in process of erection.

CAPE ISLAND.—On the first of May a new train of cars with be placed upon the line from Camden to Cape Island, which will enable passengers to go down and return the same day. The works of improvement and preparation for the opening season there were never so extensive as at present, and it is anticipated that the place will, during the "fashionable term," be the gayest and most interesting of any preceding year. Hotel proprietors and private boarding-house keepers, with all the addenda which usually contribute to the convenience and enjoyment of life at the seaside, are making ready, and the inauguration will be dazzling beyond description. The Railroad Company, too, are very active in arranging their trains to accommodate passengers and excursionists.

THE POSTMASTERSHIP.—No official confirmation of the removal of Captain Lee from the position of Postmaster of Camden has yet been received, though rumor is quite prevalent, and the Democrats seem exultant. Why this removal should have been determined upon is a matter of great surprise, for Mr. Lee has made the most efficient Postmaster Camden ever possessed, and what is a strong recommendation, it has not been robbed in a single instance since it has been under his control. Previously it had been frequently broken into, and letters and documents rifled of their contents. If President Johnson is guided in his course in respect to appointments in West Jersey by Jim Scovel, he will find in due time that he has committed an egregious blunder.

CASE OF CHOLERA.—Yesterday morning Captain Burroughs, residing near Gloucester, was seized, while in that city, with an attack of cholera, and, on removal to his home, he sunk into a collapsed condition, and is now in a very precarious state. Dr. O. R. Taylor, of Camden, attends him, and pronounces it to be a case of regular cholera. This circumstance, without creating an excitement, should induce every individual to at once remove from their premises every nuisance, or disease-engendering substance. A thorough purgation of every place should be made, and the utmost cleanliness observed.

CAMDEN GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.—It is alleged that James M. Scovel has been, for several days past, in Washington, urging the departments there to remove all Government officers in Camden city and South Jersey belonging to the Republican party, who hold their appointments without the confirmation of the Senate, and that in a few days the whole matter will be announced. He boasts of having the power to name any one he may desire appointed.

SUNDAY BALL PLAYING.—Yesterday Mayor Budd gave a hearing to three or four individuals, who have been in the practice of violating the Sabbath, in Camden, by playing ball and other unlawful performances. Among them was also a female for indecorous conduct. They were each fined the usual penalty.

—Mr. James Greenwood, the writer of "A Night in the Workhouse," has recently published "Reminiscences of a Raven," the hero of which, a raven, discloses, to his friend, a terrier, his reminiscences of mankind, and terrifies the dog with a relation of his own misdoings, which he contrasts with the much greater sins of men.

—The long expected decision of the Council of State, at Paris, on the appeal of the Montmorency family, is at last pronounced, and approved by the French Emperor. The family disputed his right to give their names to Count Talleyrand Perigord, or to anybody else, whatever titles he may think proper to confer. The appeal has been rejected by the Council of State, and, consequently, the decree of May 14, 1864, is maintained, which confers the title of Duke of Montmorency on Count Adalbert de Talleyrand Perigord, lately married to the Princess Anna Murat.

—Messrs. Appleton have received an invoice of the London edition of Lord Macaulay's complete works edited by Lady Trevelyan, with the imprint of the New York house, in eight large and magnificent octavo volumes. Messrs. Hurd & Houghton also announce a new revised reprint of the entire works, commencing with the "History of England," which will be issued in eight volumes, crown 8vo., in the month of May. The entire works will be comprised in sixteen or seventeen volumes, and will all appear during the fall and summer. It is fit that a book which has been devoured by millions of readers with the same appetite that they bring to the last novel, should be reduced from the ponderous dimensions of a cyclopædia to the style of volume for which the Riverside press is so famous, and which is so great a favorite with book-buyers and readers.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street.

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Former's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graflen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William B. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marea, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Geblod, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 527 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1022 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Cathy, No. 109 Estella's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Welling'on, Second and Quarry streets.
F. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure.

Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 29 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

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STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH AS "IAGO,"

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY.

Can be had at the BOOK-STAND in the CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 31*

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 8 o'clock any evening. 1 31 1y

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART, NOW ON EXHIBITION AT

F. GABRYLEWITZ'S PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,

No. 1305 CHESNUT Street,

Cammarana's Great Historical Picture OF THE

SACKING OF ALTAMURA,

BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799.

Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager..... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

Doors open at ¼ past 7. Commences at ¼ before 8.
THE GREAT RAVELS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
POPULAR PRICES.

In order to meet the wishes of many families and nations, the Manager respectfully announces that the following Scale of Prices will be adopted:—

Admission	50 cents
Reserved Seats	75 cents
Family Circle	38 cents
Amphitheatre	25 cents

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 25,
will be presented, for the second time, the grand fairy pantomime entitled

RAOUL;
OR,
THE MAGIC STAR.

abounding with wonderful tricks and illusions.

Raoul	FRANCOIS RAVEL
Courci	ANTOINE RAVEL
Bambola	YOUNG AMERICA

The Pet of the city,
YOUNG AMERICA,
will commence the performances with his new and startling feats on the
TRAPEZE.
To be followed by the laughable pantomime of
A SOLDIER FOR LOVE.

Jobard	FRANCOIS RAVEL
Sergeant Recruteur	GABRIEL RAVEL

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.
FOURTH GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.
ADMISSION, with reserved seats, 50 cents
Seats can secured six days in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN,..... Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 25,
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear
FOR THE LAST TIME
in her original and beautiful conception of
THE PEARL OF SAVOY,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY,
which has been pronounced one of the
MOST BRILLIANT IMPERSONATIONS
of this artist. It has created
A GENUINE SENSATION
wherever it has been performed, and has had
PROLONGED SUCCESSES
at Niblo's Garden, New York, and at the Boston Theatre.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will be supported by
MR. J. W. COLLIER,
Miss JOSIE ORTON,
and the strength of the Company.
Marie..... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
New and beautiful Scenery.
Expensive Appointments, etc., etc.
In active preparation,
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 28,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
Second Matinee Performance of
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.

Third night of the engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear on this occasion as
IAGO,
in Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
OTHELLO,
THE MOOR OF VENICE.
MR. CHARLES BARRON as OTHELLO.
MR. J. H. TAYLOR as CASSIO.
THURSDAY,
Shakespeare's beautiful tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
EDWIN BOOTH as ROMEO
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
MERCHANT OF VENICE and
THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.

FIRST WEEK OF MADAME CELESTE.
FIRST NIGHT OF THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
MONDAY, April 23,
AND
EVERY NIGHT,
after careful preparation, with new scenery, Machinery, Dresses, etc., the great nautical, spectacular drama of
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN;
Or, THE PHANTOM SHIP.

Vanderdecken, The Flying Dutchman, Capt. of the Phantom Ship	Madame CELESTE
Admiral Colpepper	Mr. Mackay
Toby Varnish	Owen Marlowe

The piece will be preceded each evening by
A FAVORITE COMEDIETTA.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MADAME CELESTE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth
POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
THE WONDER, EL NINO EDDIE,
Mr. G. W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe.
BURLESQUES, ETHIOPIAN OPERA CORPS, TWO GRAND BALLETS, DRAMATIC COMPANY, and COMIC PANTOMIME TROUPE.

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1231 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. (4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¼ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 123 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

HACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$23·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50·00 to 350
HEAVY do do	75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE do	12·00 to 150
GENTS' do do	8·00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Roscits, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 29 ump No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 35 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay or an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

DEAR SIR:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore.

Yours, respectfully
BOOTH & GARRETT.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 8

MARRIAGE GUIDE,
BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

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MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with useful information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at
DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
3 17 6 No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT
No chimney. No smoke. No grease.
Sold by Inventors,
KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.
AGENTS WANTED.
Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oil; warranted not to gum or chill. $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wtf No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them: they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11·15 A. M., 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·45, 8, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7·46, 8·46, 10·14, and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·46, 7·46, and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.
Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·45 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Third and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10·00 "
Fast Line	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at 5·30 "
Erie Mail*	at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express†	at 1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Parkesburg	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·40 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·00 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Have been opened at No. 616 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and full particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to

THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.
Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.
Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

The CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 3 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fifteenth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEDLEY, Freight Agent.
111 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, and Further Notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866.

Lynch Law.

When the murderer Probst was first arrested, there was some danger that the mob would seize and execute him on the spot. The police, however, prevented that; and this community may be glad that it was saved from the contemplated outrage. The maintenance of the supremacy of the law should be with all true Americans a matter of pride. They have proclaimed the doctrine that man is capable of self-government, and have incorporated it in their institutions. But events which occur almost weekly in various parts of the country furnish a sad commentary on the soundness of the principle as illustrated in practice, and are calculated to diminish the force of our example on the rest of mankind.

It is admitted that crimes of the darkest dye are decidedly on the increase, and it must be acknowledged also that the lenient treatment of the worst offenders, and the facilities afforded them to escape "unwhipped of justice," have operated to swell our criminal statistics. We know that it is natural for an outraged populace to feel indignant when, either for lack of legal evidence, or from the tricks of lawyers, a criminal, of whose guilt there is almost a moral certainty, is allowed to go forth among his fellow-men to repeat, perhaps, his deeds of wrong. Shameful, indeed, is it that so many instances of this legalized sheltering of the bold and bad from just punishment have occurred to disgrace our judicial records. From the exclusion, on some technical ground, of important evidence, to the eloquent pleading of the moral or mental "insanity" dodge by the gentlemen of the green bag, there has too often seemed to be a conspiracy to defeat the course of justice, or, at least, a lukewarmness in regard to a rigorous administration of the laws designed to punish the enemies of society.

These things are difficult to be borne with patience, yet it is easy to show that for the ultimate good of a community, for the sake of individual safety, and the vindication of the theory of our political system, these grievances must be tolerated. No one, whatever his faith may be in "vigilance committees" and the like, can deny that a mob acts from the hot impulse of the moment. The persons who compose the violent crowd are too generally the worst class of society, who seize every occasion, no matter how trifling, to raise an excitement and disturb their fellow-citizens. Can it be supposed that such a rabble is better able to sift evidence and determine a question of guilt or innocence, than men of intellect, learning, and integrity, such as are a majority of the judges upon the bench in this country? Have they not repeatedly committed outrages upon innocent persons who were merely suffering under a suspicion of having violated the criminal law? Have not their proceedings often run to an extreme, inflicting punishment entirely disproportionate to the real offense charged? We could cite many notable examples to prove this if it were necessary. The fact that a promiscuous crowd of inatuated people undertake to decide the issue of innocence or guilt under "Lynch law," would be fatal to the personal security of every citizen were such irregular proceedings tolerated. Even the most profound jurists are frequently puzzled by circumstantial evidence, and they often conclude that a defendant is guilty when subsequent events demonstrate the reverse beyond all doubt. The best of us are liable to such prosecutions; and what assurance have we that, instead of having a fair and legal trial, we shall not be torn from the court-room by a mob, and put to death without even time for prayer? Is it not clear that if we should once admit that "Lynch law" may be justifiable in any case, an opening would be made which might place almost any citizen at the mercy of an inflamed rabble?

True freedom consists in knowing that no member of society "can be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law," and the worst foes of civil government are those who delight in mob violence, whenever the decision of a court does not accord with their notions of right. They destroy that feeling of private security which is the result of the supremacy of the constituted authorities, and without which, what is called freedom is practically worthless. It is, therefore, for the general ultimate good of the community to submit to what appears to be the uncertainty or dilatoriness of legal justice in any particular case, rather than countenance a resort to mob rule.

Probst is a monster of wickedness, whose great crime is well fitted to enrage the sensibilities of our people in an extraordinary degree; but it is better he should be regularly tried, convicted, and executed, than that the majesty of the law and the decorum of the community should be violated by making him the victim of popular vengeance. There can be no doubt that he will be made to suffer the penalty of his atrocious murder, and that should satisfy both the feeling of the people and the demands of civil justice.

The Northern Pacific Railroad.

A Washington despatch states that Quartermaster-General Meigs has written a letter urging the immediate construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and showing that the vast saving in expense to the Government in the transportation of troops and supplies will amply compensate the Government for the aid asked for by the company of Congress. It is also stated that General Grant has given the following endorsement of the project:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, April 21, 1866.

The construction of a railroad by the proposed route would be of very great advantage to the Government pecuniarily, by saving in the cost of transportation to supply troops, whose presence in the country through which it is proposed to pass, is made necessary by the great amount of emigration to the gold-bearing regions of the Rocky Mountains. In my opinion, too, the United States would receive an additional benefit by the construction of this road by the settlement it would induce along the line of the road, and consequently the less number of troops necessary to secure order and safety. How far these benefits should be compensated by the General Government beyond the grant of land already awarded by Congress, I would not pretend to say. I would merely give it as my opinion that the enterprise of constructing the Northern Pacific Railroad is one well worth fostering by the General Government, and that such aid could well be afforded as would insure the early prosecution of the work.

(Signed) U. S. Grant, Lieut.-General

This road is one which has been long projected, the lamented General (then Governor) Stevens, having surveyed one of its proposed routes many years ago, when Pacific Railroad projects were in their infancy. Lieutenant Mullan made a partial survey of another route via the Yellowstone Valley, but was stopped in his work by Jeff. Davis, the then Secretary of War. This route has lately attracted much attention, on account of the wonderful gold discoveries in Montana, along the headwaters of the Missouri. Its general direction is from St. Paul west, by way of the Yellowstone Valley to Gallatin, at the forks of the Missouri river, and at the head of navigation on that stream. This is in the immediate vicinity of some of the richest gold deposits in Montana.

From this point the route takes through the mountains by the Big Hole Pass, and strikes the headwaters of the Columbia. The Pacific may be reached, either by Puget's Sound, or at the mouth of the Columbia. It is a singular fact that the distance from the navigable waters of the Missouri to those of the Columbia is less than 300 miles.

The reasons offered by General Grant in favor of the construction of this road are such as commend themselves for their practical common sense. But, aside from mere questions of economy, there are considerations of sound statesmanship which urge the prosecution of all these great enterprises. They are so many links to bind this great nation together. Our domain is imperial, and its development is something wonderful. A wise prudence will dictate that every influence which tends to unify and consolidate such vast and diversified interests shall be carefully cultivated. Railroads are a mighty power, and these Pacific railroads, when once completed, will be as important as political agencies for preserving the unity of the nation, as they will be in their direct influence upon the commerce of the world.

An Attack on General Grant.—The New York *Daily News*, the organ of the more ultra wing of the Northern Democracy, publishes to-day an editorial contrasting Lieutenant-General Grant and Major-General Buell. It says:—

"Among the casualties of the recent war, Lieutenant-General Grant must be reckoned the most remarkable accident. That a man without any marked ability, fortune, or influence, should start a subaltern officer, and at end of the struggle stand the leader of our armies, and the most conspicuous person in the nation, is a fact so near akin to fable, as to shock the probabilities of reason. The philosophic historian will be puzzled to explain the phenomenon.

* * * * *

"The vanity of an ignoble ambition may be gratified by the gaze of the mob; but, to our mind, General Buell alone, unadorned, is a more admirable spectacle than the Lieutenant-General, decked with the trappings of rank, and followed by the huzzas of his crowd."

This slander on our gallant Lieutenant-General is the utterance of the sentiments of the great mass of the Democracy. General Grant has provoked their undying enmity by the unrivalled aid he gave the nation in subduing the Rebellion, and the same spirit which to-day prompts the attacks on him, is instigating in our own State such libels as the *Age* publishes this morning on General Geary:—

"He is no jobber, no corporation pensioner, no veteran incumbent of small office like Geary, and if elected Governor will be Governor in every sense. The abolition party is rent in twain, and the great army of office-holders, once so compact, is quite likely to become the great army of martyrs. Geary awakens no enthusiasm, and has no friends. There is nothing either sterling or attractive about him. His military fame is pincubeck. It don't shine brightly, and won't bear handling."

What to Do with Them.—We see it stated that, since the President's circular recommending that soldiers have the preference in appointments, the departments at Washington have been besieged by applicants, of whom not one out of a hundred can be provided for. We would suggest that it is perfectly feasible to send these men to fill the positions in the Treasury and Post Office departments in the Rebel communities, which are now being occupied, in defiance of the law of the land, by ex-Rebels who cannot take the prescribed oath. Nobody can reasonably object to allowing those brave men who conquered the South to fill some of the Federal offices there. It is to their efforts that the Government is indebted for the ability to have Post Offices and Revenue offices at the South at all. Turn out these unlawful intruders, and give the positions to Union soldiers.

—Mr. George H. Boker, of this city, is understood to have finished a poem of considerable length, entitled "The Story of the Hound." More dog-gerel, we suppose!

—The oratorio of "Elijah" has been produced at Worcester, Massachusetts, with great success, both in an artistic and financial point of view.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Georgia and Tennessee—The Civil Rights Bill and the Peace Proclamation—Explanations and Objections, Etc.

The Memphis *Argus* (reconstructed) announces, with great satisfaction, that Attorney-General Wallace has declared, in court, he will neither respect nor obey the Civil Rights law recently passed by more than two thirds of Congress. The *Argus* says:

We learn that there was an animated discussion before the criminal court yesterday between Attorney-General Wallace and Messrs. Sale and Chalmers, on a legal point involving the Civil Rights bill just passed by the United States Congress. Some three persons of color in this city have been indicted for keeping tippling houses and billiard saloons, both of which are prohibited by the statutes of this State—the statute providing that persons of color shall not have a license either to keep a tippling house or billiard saloon. Messrs. Sale and Chalmers filed a plea in abatement, alleging that all distinctions are abolished between colored people and white citizens, and that the statutes of the State are annulled since they make a distinction between the free persons of color and white citizens; that the recent law of Congress is now the supreme law of the land, etc.

Attorney-General Wallace, on the other hand, contends that in all matters pertaining to the internal polity of the State, the acts of the State Government are the paramount laws of the land; that the Congress of the United States has no authority "to legislate legitimately over the subjects now before the court," as the states have never transferred to the United States Congress jurisdiction over subjects strictly pertaining to their domestic regulations and internal polity; that is to say, "all powers not delegated to Congress are reserved to the States respectively."

Shall we have a test of the infamous "Civil Rights bill" here in Memphis by the arrest and imprisonment of our Attorney-General for the disregard of, or rather disobedience to, the acts of Congress?

Attorney General Wallace emphatically declared that he would neither obey nor respect a law so palpably violative of the rights of each State to legislate on all subjects of a state character, and over which the General Government neither has, nor can have, under the delegated powers of our Constitution, any legal control. The question is important, and we are sure that the Attorney-General will not shrink from any responsibility which a full discussion of this question may involve. Having been a Union man through the whole war, General Wallace cannot be assailed by the radicals as a "rebel in disguise." Besides, his whole heart is in the proper decision of the question, and we sincerely trust he, and all of us, will soon have an opportunity, through his instrumentality, or having a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States upon the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill.

The Declaration of Peace.

PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY CHARLES J. JENKINS, GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.

Executive Department, Milledgeville, April 14, 1866.—Public attention has doubtless been given to Circular No. 4 issued on the 6th instant by Brigadier-General David Tilson, A. A. Commissioner Bureau Refugees Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and approved by Brevet Major-General J. M. Brannan, commanding Department of Georgia, and to General Orders No. 17, of Brevet Major General Brannan, of the same date.

By these orders, a large jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases where no freedmen alone, or freedmen and white persons may be parties, heretofore denied to the State Courts, is yielded to them. As will appear in the sequel, this does not amount to positive and final withdrawal of military authority. It is, unquestionably, a high satisfactory advance in the process of restoration to our former political status which may be followed by a further advance in the same direction, or by a retrograde movement, as circumstances may indicate. It has been announced, mainly by the legislation of the General Assembly, relative to the status of the freedman. It may not be lost, and may be speedily pushed further, if the judiciary in courts of inquiry and in courts of record, the bench and the jury-box give effect to the letter and spirit of the laws by them enacted. In the full assurance that my fellow-citizens, official and unofficial, who may be called on to participate in the administration of justice, will hold the scales in perfect equilibrium, as between individuals and classes, I congratulate the people of Georgia upon this earnest of coming restoration to interior self-government. In our condition, neither conscious rectitude of intention, nor noisy and unbecoming professions of it, will avail aught. Practical demonstrations, which incredulity itself cannot gainsay, and nothing less, will work out our redemption.

It is of great importance to us that none mistake the effect of the President's recent Peace Proclamation, and of the orders above referred to. Our condition is certainly anomalous, and mischievous errors might result from theoretical speculation upon those documents. I, therefore, state as the result of official intercourse and of careful examination of previous orders and circulars, which are only modified, not withdrawn:—

First. That the agents, in the several counties, of the Freedmen's Bureau still have jurisdiction in all cases "between freedmen and others, when the sum involved does not exceed fifty dollars, exclusive of interest. They may also take cognizance of and try all offenses committed by freed people or against them, provided the punishment does not exceed a fine of fifty dollars or thirty days' imprisonment at hard labor." They are also still charged with the duty of examining and approving or disapproving labor contracts, and of assisting and protecting, by legal means, freedmen requiring such aid. Trials by strictly military commissions are dispensed with, except where the accused is a soldier, or the offense charged is one against the Federal Government.

Secondly. I have high authority for saying that "the President's Proclamation does not remove martial law or operate in any way upon the Freedman's Bureau, in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction," though "it is not deemed expedient to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be attained through the medium of civil authority." My impression is that in case of military arrest by orders from Headquarters, Department of Georgia, interference by State Judges, by habeas corpus, will not be permitted. Such orders, I believe, will be rarely if ever issued, and I trust conflict will be avoided.

Whilst, therefore, by thus communicating reliable information I seek to guard the whole people against erroneous impressions regarding the extent to which the Federal military authority is relaxed, I respectfully call upon the civil authorities to assume and to exercise in perfect fairness and justice the jurisdiction clearly restored to them. Calmly and patiently pursuing our now ascending course, let our acts illustrate our title to fuller confidence and higher rights. Faithful observance of the Federal Constitution and impartial administration of the law, will best vindicate intentions honestly entertained, and distinctly expressed, but cautiously accredited.

Charles J. Jenkins, Governor.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Office of the Evening Telegraph,
Wednesday, April 25, 1866.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is growing in abundance at still lower rates. Large amounts are offered at 4 per cent., and as low as 3 per cent. would be accepted for round sums. The hesitation of the Treasury Department in proposing a funding scheme, the fear of the cholera, which checks the desire to make long engagements, and the fact that the West will not make its usual large demand on the Atlantic cities for currency to move the crops, unite in producing an accumulation of money on call such as has rarely if ever been known in this city. The Government shows no disposition to retire the hundreds of millions of currency produced by it under the stimulus of the Rebellion, and it is steadily finding its way to the commercial centres, where it will not long remain idle. The purchasing power of paper money is greater than at any time since the Rebellion was in full progress, and it is consequently more dangerous. A paper dollar and a gold dollar now stand at 100 and 126 instead of 100 and 280, and unless the amount of currency is reduced, the year 1866 will witness as rampant speculations with specie tending towards par as when the Government issued its millions of credits per day, and gold promised to touch the premium reached in the "Confederacy."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1000 Phil. & E 6s..... 90

FIRST BOARD.

$300	U S 10-40s.....	95½	50 sh	Miller.....	½
$3000	U S 5-20s 64....	105½	200 sh	Del Riv.....lots	49½
$1000	Phil 6s RR..b5	90	9 sh	Cam & A. Rs.	120
$1000	do..K S O	90	200 sh	Ocean.....lots	8
$26600	do..new is	95	200 sh	do.....	8
$800	do.new.lots	94½	1000 sh	do.lots..b5	8
$500	do ....mun	95	20 sh	Penn R.....c	56½
$11000	do.new.lots	95	2 sh	do.....c.	56
$800	do new.lots	94½	26 sh	Lit Sch.....	32½
$15000	Pa. 6s.....	87	100 sh	do.....	32½
200 sh	Pa & E lots.b5	34	100 sh	Data of b5	31½
100 sh	do.....2d	34	10 sh	Mech Bank...	29½
200 sh	do.....b30	34	500 sh	Green Mt. lots	4½
100 sh	Sch N pt...b5	34½	50 sh	Clinton Coal..	1
100 sh	do....b30	35			

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A M.	126½	12 M.	126⅝
11 A M.	126½	1 P. M.	126½

Harper, Durney & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying	Selling
American Gold	126½	126⅝
American Silver, 5s and 10s	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	113
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	½
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling
American Gold	126½	126⅝
American Silver, 5s and 10s	120	..

Compound Interest Notes:—

"	June,	1864.... 11	11½
"	July,	1864.... 10½	10⅝
"	August,	1864.... 10	10⅛
"	October,	1864.... 9	9⅛
"	Dec.,	1864.... 8	8⅛
"	May,	1865.... 5½	5⅝
"	August,	1865.... 4	4⅛
"	Sept.,	1865.... 3½	3⅝
"	October,	1865.... 3	3⅛

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Wednesday, April 25.—There is no improvement to notice in the market for Cloverseed, but prices remain without essential change; small sales are reported at $4 50@5 75 for common and fair. Timothy is very scarce, and commands $5 50@5 75 per bushel. Flaxseed sells slowly at $2 60.

There is no new feature to present in the Flour Market. The receipts and stocks continue very small, and holders are firm in their views. There is a moderate demand for home consumption, but no inquiry for shipment. Sales of 500 barrels red wheat extra family, at $13; 500 barrels Northwestern do. do., at $10 25@10 50, and small lots at $7@8 for superfine; $8@9 for extras; and $12@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour continues very quiet, but we continue to quote at $4 75@5. In Corn Meal no change to notice.

The offerings of Wheat continue small, and there is a good demand for the article. Sales of 1500 bushels red at $2 50; 1000 bushels fair do. at $2 40; and 2700 bushels choice at $2 65, including 1200 bushels choice Spring at $2 62. White may be quoted at $2 60@2 95. Rye is scarce, and in demand at 95c. Of Barley for Pennsylvania, 1400 bus. Western sold on private terms. The receipts of Corn continue small, and yellow is in active request; sales of 4000 bushels at 80@81c. No sales of Barley or Barley Malt have been reported.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 25@2 26, and Ohio at $2 27@2 28.

This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new style of
SPRING CLOTHING.
Cassimere Suits at $16, and
Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

Wilcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop Stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.)

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE
National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair.

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C." and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair.

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 25 15

THE VIRGIN
Gold Mining Company of Colorado.
1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,
Of which 250 are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Ledges, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these properties.

The Books for subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once or apply to [4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

HEALTH OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA,
April 24, 1866.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas The appearance of the Cholera on board of vessels coming from Europe to the port of New York has occasioned much anxiety and alarm among our citizens; and whereas it becomes our duty, as the guardians of the public health, to observe all proper measures, in order to prevent the arrival of this disease in our city: therefore

Resolved, That on and after MAY 1, proximo, all vessels arriving from foreign or American ports, as directed in the second section of the health law of 1818, shall stop at the Lazaretto for a visit, and that all passenger vessels shall be detained at the pleasure of the Board for purification and ventilation.

Resolved, That the Health Officer be instructed to publish the above notice in the daily papers publishing for this Board.

By order of the Board of Health.

HORATIO G. SICKEL, Health Officer.

It

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. [4 25 1m

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing or Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK
Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,
MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY.
In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.

In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.
THE BEST IN THE CITY,
At the Lowest Prices.
Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall."
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street
4 11w 24[4p]

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES,
AND NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS,
AT PRICES CORRESPONDING TO THE
DECLINE IN GOLD.
[4 25 1mrp

CANTON MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Nos. 509 and 519 CHESNUT St.
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ONE THOUSAND ROLLS
FRESH MATTINGS,
All Widths and Styles,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK

Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of
Schooley's Large Refrigerators.
They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
4 25 1mrp No. 230 DOCK Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

SPRING.
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 28 2m4p

RAVEN & BACON'S
BEAUTIFUL PIANOS.
They have stood No. for forty years, and daily increase in popularity.
J. E. GOULD,
4 7 sw4p SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

REDUCED PRICES.

The Subscribers have just received a fresh invoice of
EMBROIDERED CLOTH
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
Which, with the large assortment before on hand, will be sold at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
Importers and Dealers
IN HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
4 25 wfm6t No. 1008 CHESNUT Street.

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz., to carry messages, packages, baggage, to any part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short, to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give freehold security to the amount of fifty dollars, and the Company will be responsible for that amount intrusted to their Messengers.

The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clean offices, move furniture, watch Merchandise, Stores, Ships and Buildings, day or night, etc.

The Company is responsible for the faithful execution of any order given to a Messenger, also or the safe delivery of Messages, Packages, or Baggage intrusted to them. Especial care has been taken to engage none but men of good character and with good references, and the Company feel confident that their men may be relied upon with safety.

The Messengers wear a red cap with the number by which each Messenger may be identified, and a Badge with the inscription
"SOLDIERS' PHILADELPHIA CITY MESSENGER COMPANY."

Each Messenger is furnished with a printed Table of Charges and tickets in place of written receipts, the Table showing the amount the Messenger is allowed to charge and the Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time.

Every complaint against a Messenger must be proven by a ticket, and the Public are therefore earnestly requested to insist upon the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed, thereby guarding themselves and the Company against fraud. The advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are DESPATCH and SAFETY in the delivery of Messages or small Packages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger Corps being formed by RETURNED SOLDIERS, the Public will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to earn their livelihood by honest labor at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in success ul operation for years in all the larger cities of Europe, in New York and Boston and the Company feel satisfied that their efforts to introduce in this city an institution beneficial both to the working classes and the public generally will be appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage.

TABLE OF CHARGES.

I. Single Errands with a Ticket.		Work for a certain time.	
5 Blocks	5 cents	½ Hour	20 cents
10 Blocks	10 "	1 Hour	35 "
15 Blocks	15 "	1½ Hour	50 "
20 Blocks	20 "	2 Hours	65 "

Each additional hour 30 cents more.

Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, or from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. $1 25

One day 2 25

N. B.—When more than two men are wanted orders should be left at the office of the Company on the previous evening.

W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent.
4 24 16trp Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street.

BEDDING AND FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH Street,
BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
2 6 44 North TENTH Street
Below Arch.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 North EIGHTH Street,
ARE NOW OPENING A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material.
[3 26 mwslm4p
The public are invited to call and examine.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL!!
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY,
No. 336 South SECOND Street.
Price 25 cent. per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
CHEAP AT YOST'S
NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.
Also, EVERYTHING NEEDED IN HOUSEKEEPING. [4 20 2w 4p
No. 49 N. NINTH Street, below Arch.

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Copy of the Prussian Note—War in Germany Hourly Expected—Financial News, Etc.

THE IMPENDING WAR IN GERMANY.

The *Independance Belge*, of April 9th, states that, after a correspondence between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, the former sovereign sent General Ritcher to Vienna to call upon Austria to disarm. Austria, it is said, will probably make her disarmament conditional upon Prussia also disarming. It is believed that the intervention of Russia, though it may not lead to any settlement of the difficulty, will nevertheless prevent for some time any further complication.

On the evening of the 6th, Austria sent a very categorical despatch to Berlin, in which Count Bismarck is charged with having declared war with Austria to be inevitable, and it is affirmed the Austrian armaments have been caused by that declaration. Count Bismarck is also charged with intriguing in Italy against Austria. The Imperial Government requires the demobilization of the Prussian army.

The *Wiener* (Vienna) *Debatte* of the 9th states that Austria is about to decline continuing negotiations with Prussia until the latter power ceases to mobilize her troops.

According to the Vienna *Presse* of the same date, the Austrian answer to the last Prussian note was despatched on the 7th inst. This reply is said to partake of the character of an *ultimatum* reproaching Prussia with the provocative language of her despatches and with her intrigues with Italy. In the event of an unsatisfactory reply Austria would immediately bring forward a motion in the Federal Diet for placing the federal army upon a war footing.

THE PRUSSIAN REPLY TO THE AUSTRIAN NOTE OF MARCH 31.

The undersigned is instructed by his Government to notify to your Excellency the reception of the communication which the Imperial Envoy in Berlin presented, in a note dated the 31st ult., to the President of the Ministry and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Bismark. The President of the Ministry did not delay submitting that note, in accordance with the wish therein expressed, to his Majesty the King, his most gracious sovereign, and with reference thereto the undersigned is instructed to address to your Excellency the following observation:—

The fears of danger to the preservation of peace have arisen solely from the fact that Austria, without any apparent cause, has begun since the 30th of last month to push forward considerable armed forces in a threatening manner towards the Prussian frontier.

The Imperial Government has given no explanation respecting its motives for this strange proceeding, for the statement that the apprehensions of the Jewish inhabitants had rendered those armaments necessary is as irreconcilable with the extent of the latter as it is with the locality at which the assembled reinforcements are stationed—namely, on the Saxon and Prussian frontier, where the security of the Jews has never been endangered.

Had Austria, like Prussia, believed herself to be threatened, it might certainly have been expected, after the sentiments expressed in Count Karolyi's note, that the Cabinet of Vienna, while referring to Article 11 of the Federal Pact, would have made known to the Federal Diet, or at least to the Prussian Government, the facts which appeared to Austria to be of a threatening nature. Instead of that, up to the present time there has been no endeavor to justify the pretended defensive character of the Austrian armaments by specifying any signs of a danger against which defensive measures should be directed. The secrecy with which the Austrian armaments have been surrounded, and the effort to make their well-known extent appear in the eyes of the Prussian Government less important than it actually is, has only strengthened the natural impression respecting them, namely, that the imperial troops on the northern frontier of Austria, which have been daily reinforced during the last fortnight, are destined for an offensive hostile undertaking against Prussia. Notwithstanding this the Prussian Government delayed for ten days—viz, till the 28th ult.—the issue of orders to prepare measures of defense, because the King, the undersigned's most gracious sovereign, foresaw that the accumulation of military forces in front of one another would more serious y endanger peace than could have been the case until then, through the exchange of diplomatic despatches. Only when through the number and position of the Austrian troops on the Bohemian frontier, the safety of the Prussian territory threatened to become dependent upon the resolutions of the Austrian Cabinet, did his Majesty order measures to be taken for the protection of the country, and at the same time taking note of the fact that it was the Austrian Government which, from motives until now unexplained, had by military menace placed the Prussian frontier in a situation of danger, for which no precedent is to be found in the politics or international intercourse of Europe, and for which the Prussian Government must decidedly reject every responsibility. Unless the Austrian Government really intends to attack Prussia, the Prussian Government cannot understand why Austria should have adopted these military measures.

The undersigned energetically repels the utterly groundless suspicion that Prussia has hitherto had any intention to violate the peace, and is at the same time instructed formally to declare to Count Mensdorff that nothing is further from the intentions of his Majesty, the King, than an offensive war against Austria.

The King of Prussia is the less able to doubt the Emperor's personal sentiments, inasmuch as he entirely reciprocates them, and will preserve his own feelings of friendship towards his Imperial Majesty undisturbed by political circumstances. The Imperial Government cannot fail to have opportunities for expressing, by its acts, its friendly sentiments towards the Prussian kingdom.

(Signed) WERTHER.

To his Excellency Count von Mensdorff.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

The advices from Frankfort describe incessant fluctuations on the Bourse during the past week or two. A few days ago there was a complete panic. Orders for sale came in from all sides. Next morning everything went in an opposite direction, and peaceable rumors from Berlin sent up Austrian stocks 5 per cent in two days. Then came a sudden relapse, which was almost instantly followed by an improvement. The final result is best illustrated by the fluctuations of the Five per Cent. Nationals. Before the war rumors the quotation was about 61; on Easter Sunday they were as low as 53½, and they closed on Saturday 58½. Vienna currency went down from 115 to 108½ and is now 111½. Notwithstanding all this alarm, very few people, it is said, believed in ultimate war, provided the controversy should be restricted to Austria and Prussia; but there was a general uneasiness that after all Biarritz might have been a second Plombieres, and this feeling was strengthened by the statement of the *Constitutionnel* concerning the French neutrality. "The idea of Prussia attacking Austria and the German Diet without being backed by Napoleon," it is observed, "was too incompatible with common sense to be readily credited. The apprehension that there might be an understanding with the French Emperor was the only reason for the state of alarm, which has subsided, but which might prevail again at any moment as long as nothing definite is known about the intentions of France." The amount of business transacted during the week was enormous. American bonds continue 4 per cent. below New York quotations in consequence of the large speculative operations and the great mass of these bonds held by parties who have engaged for options. Money remains moderately easy, discount in the open market being at 4. It is a remarkable fact that leather and oats are in very little demand, and that the great Frankfort leather fair, which is just over, has been dull. Several large firms at Vienna, the Anglo-Austrian Bank included, have advised their foreign correspondents not to draw any bills on them, as the Austrian Bank declines to discount bills drawn on Vienna from abroad. The position of the Austrian Bank continues to improve. The circulation is reduced to 325,987,972fl, while the bullion amounts to 125,606,322fl.

VISITING THE FORTIFICATIONS.—Yesterday morning Lieutenant-General Grant, accompanied by his wife; Mr. Dent, father of Mrs. Grant; Mrs. Postmaster Sharp, of this city, sister to General Grant, and Colonel Badeau, made a visit to Cold Harbor and the other battle-grounds and fortifications around Richmond. The party left the city in General Turner's four-horse ambulance, and were accompanied by General Turner himself. They spent the day in examining these places of interest, and returned to the city in the afternoon very much pleased with their excursion. Last night General Grant was visited by a number of military officers and other friends, who spent a few hours in conversation upon general subjects. He was also serenaded by the Eleventh United States Infantry band, but declined to make any remarks to the large crowd who were assembled outside of the Spottswood, expecting to get a glimpse of him. On Sunday afternoon Mayor Mayo paid a visit to General Grant, the two spending an hour together in a very agreeable manner. It is understood that the party will return to Washington this afternoon, via the Fredericksburg route.—*Richmond Times, yesterday.*

—The British Museum is a costly establishment, as it takes nearly $515,000 per annum to carry it on; of which $50,000 goes for the purchase and $35,000 for the binding of books.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Booth appeared for the first time last evening in the character of "Romeo." Love is the passion that on the stage insures the sympathy of the audience; yet in the play of *Romeo and Juliet*, where love is the only passion, it is difficult to maintain the interest. "Romeo's" love is apt either to grow wearisome or ridiculous in the eyes of the prosaic present day. Mr. Booth makes "Romeo" too tragic, too heavy, too deeply melancholy. His passion even lacks warmth; he is utterly devoid of tenderness; though in "Ruy Blas," and in other impassioned lovers, we have seen him, in voice, look, and tone, the very essence of both passion and tenderness. His "Romeo" was too much like "Richard III" in look, style, and gesture. The best scenes were the balcony scene, where he was young and impassioned, and the scene of the duel with "Tybalt," and there Mr. Booth had scope for his energy and fire, and was himself. The new *set* of the stage in the last act, where it is divided into two compartments, was not effective. Although the tomb of the Capulets usually looks like the "house that Jack built" in the story book and has nothing Italian or poetic about it, still, seeing "Juliet" all the time from the rising of the curtain, before "Romeo" is supposed to behold her, takes away from the situation and destroys the effect. Miss Graham's "Juliet" was exactly like all her other performances, without passion or individuality, and cold cold as ice. "Juliet" is the most difficult character in the range of the drama—difficult to comprehend, difficult to look, difficult to portray; therefore we could not expect Miss Graham to excel where so many have failed. Miss Graham, though handsome, is too ponderous and womanly for "Juliet." Her readings were, as usual, without intelligence or punctuation, excepting when she stops for want of breath. Mr. Taylor's "Mercutio" was the most satisfactory and finished rendition in the piece. Gay, humorous, but high-bred; even in the scene with the nurse free, from exaggeration. His "Queen Mab" was admirably read, and most effectively given. The audience regretted "Mercutio's" death for their own sakes more than they did that of the lovers. This evening Mr Booth will appear as "Iago," a part in which his genius appears in all its special advantages, a part which he has made a creation, so different is it from all other "Iagos" hitherto on the stage.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The *Flying Dutchman*, with its marvelous scenery, and Mme Celeste's graceful and impressive impersonation of "Vanderdecken," drew a fine house last evening. The scene at the end of the second act has never been surpassed in scenic effect.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Miss Maggie Mitchell's *Pearl of Savoy* has proved a great success. The audience consented with difficulty to relinquish "Fanchon," but "Marie" seems to have replaced her in their affections.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ravels will give, with Francois, the highly successful piece of *Raoul: Young America*," with the Trapeze, and the performance of *A Soldier for Love*. This is the last week but one of these popular artists.

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APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

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SALE OF 100 MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Wednesday Evening, 25th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, will be sold, without reserve, ABOUT 100 MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
Now open for examination, with descriptive Catalogue. 4 24 2t

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At present, land sufficient to keep one hand employed, and a garden well supplied with fruit, and planted abundantly with vegetables, are reserved with the dwelling; the spring tillages and harvests are rented on shares. A purchaser can therefore take possession immediately, without embarrassment to himself or the operations of the farm.

It is first-class property, in a highly improved neighborhood, and is offered below the present market price of such land.

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Unequalled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactness. The choicest and most approved materials only are used, and we challenge comparison between this grade of our work and the finest imported chronometers.

We do not pretend to sell our watches for LESS MONEY than foreign watches, but we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that for the SAME MONEY our product is incomparably superior.

All our watches, of whatever grade, are fully warranted, and this warrantee is good at all times against us or our agents in all parts of the world.

CAUTION.

As the high reputation of our watches has caused them to be extensively counterfeited by foreign makers, and sold in this country as genuine, the public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be exposed and prosecuted.

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A cheap lot of Victoria Lawns very fine, 40c. a yard.

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Power Loom Table Linens, 75, 87½, and $1 a yard.

Double Damask Bleached Table Cloths.

Napkins, warranted all linen, $2·38, $2·50, $2·60, $2·75 and $3 a dozen.

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HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.

We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.

Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

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NOW OPEN,

CREPE POPLINS,
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FOR LADIES AND MISSES' [4 24 5trp

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

HAVING A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, bought at the very lowest prices, we are enabled to sell them at a

GREAT REDUCTION

From the prices early in the season.

$5 CHENE SILKS REDUCED TO $3·50.
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$4 PLAIN CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $3.
$3·75 PLAIN SILKS REDUCED TO $3.
$7 PLAIN SILKS REDUCED TO $2·25.
$4 BLACK TAFFETAS REDUCED TO $3.
$4 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $3·50.
$3·50 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $2·75.
$3·25 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $2·50.
BLACK SILKS $1·25, $1·50, $1·75.
$1·12 5-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH REDUCED TO 87½c.
$1·50 6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH REDUCED TO $1·25.
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And other qualities and varieties of Dress Goods at equally low prices.

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CHEAP LINEN SHEETINGS.

The subscribers have just received from the

NEW YORK AUCTIONS

A LARGE LOT OF

Cheap Barnsley Linen Sheetings,

Which they will sell at prices but little above cotton of the corresponding widths.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Linens and House-furnishing Dry Goods,

4 20 fmw 2m rp No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTHOR, THE ACTRESS, AND THE MANAGER.

Daly-Bateman Suit in New York—Curious Speech of Hon. A. Oakey Hall.

We have already published the evidence in this case, but deem the following speech for the plaintiff by Hon. A. Oakey Hall, the eccentric District Attorney for New York, as worthy of attention:—

MR. HALL'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Jury:—For the last ten days the whole people of the county of New York have resolved themselves into a jury to decide a serious question presented to them about the rights of labor; the whole county has weighed and considered the claims of the poor man against the rich—of the miserably paid car-drivers against the wealthy monopolists who oppress them. With one voice this whole public and the mighty engines of the press are with these poor men, and I am with them against the railroad monopolists, as I am with every victim of monopoly against his oppressors as I am to-day with this plaintiff against the wealthy manager, the rich theatrical monopolist, who denies him the poor reward of his labor. And I find public opinion is with me in this case too. As I walk up the steps that lead to this Court, as I pass along the thronged corridors, I see in every face the public verdict already passed upon this case, no matter how your verdict shall be found hereafter to be. I see around now, in this court-room, crowds of anxious eyes, watching the proceedings here with painful intensity, because to-day you are to settle a question which is of interest to every literary man, every author, every dramatic writer in the city of New York. Here is a question between a rich theatrical manager, who believes he has cunningly evaded all responsibility, while he has reaped the benefit of my client's labor, and a young author who, trusting entirely to the honor of the defendant, failed to take the precautions for security which a man of business would. Authors, like all inventors, all patentees, and men of original genius, are seldom practical men. Their thoughts tend always to the higher and emotional faculties, and they live rather in a world of imagination than of business. All professional men are careless of the commonest practical precautions. It has become a proverb that a great lawyer is the last person in the world to trust with the administration of his own affairs; you may search the city through and you will find few rich lawyers, rich doctors, rich clergymen, or rich authors; professional men are said to 'work hard, live well, and die poor.' In this peculiarity of his class must be found a reason for Mr. Daly's making no express contract with Bateman, and for so long a period not wringing from this rich monopolist his rights. Daly trusted in the fair promises of Bateman; he believed in the pretended friendship of father and daughter, who were filling their pockets with the proceeds of his labor. But now, at last, wakened to the character of the man he trusted, he stands forth to claim his right. I knew little of the facts of this case till yesterday, when they transpired on the trial, but that little showed me the kind of man with whom my unsuspecting client has dealt so long; and I stand up to-day as the champion of his rights against this man Bateman, and I am ready to stand forth thus for any poor man this defendant has overborne and deceived, as I believe there are many such. What sort of creature is this Bateman? Gentlemen, I see among you several of my friends who belong to the Israelite nation—you know how for centuries it has been customary for every obloquy to be heaped upon that race, and it has passed into a proverb—"As mean as a Jew." But now let this be altered, let future Shakespeares take for the butt of scorn this Southern-Yankee Bateman; let us henceforth express our contempt by saying not—'as mean as a Jew,' but as mean as 'Shylock Bateman!" Shylock Bateman! who says to this poor author, struggling for fame and fortune, "You have made no contract! I agreed to give you nothing! It is not nominated in the bond! I claim the Pound of Flesh!" Look at the two men! At Daly, who has made the fortunes of Shylock Bateman and his daughter; and look at Bateman, who sits here in Court to-day. The one you have heard give his evidence; modest, unassuming, claiming only the poor price of his labor, which has heaped up the riches of the defendant; and you have seen the lordly air of Bateman—this fellow who struts up to the witness stand—who talks with his supercilious air about "taking a kindly interest in the young man"—who patronizes the poor author that made him rich, with all the pomposuness that has given him that nickname of "Lord Bateman," after the ancient ballad which recites how that noble lord "stood by his castle gate combing his milk-white steed,"—this fellow who confesses that his daughter plays "Leah" oftener than any other piece because it is so "perfectly adapted to her talents." Whose was the genius that gave her this opportunity to become famous and rich? It belongs to the ill-paid, neglected author that sues here to day in court for the miserable stipend to which he is entitled. What effort of genius was required to accomplish this success for him and his daughter? Let us see. The play of *Leah* in the German was a very excellent play—for the Germans; so are French plays very excellent plays—for the French; but for English and American audiences a play to be successful must be specially prepared for them—adapted to their tastes—moulded to the peculiarities natural to the English and American manners and feelings. Mr. Daly found a translation of "Deborah," a dead, soulless translation, into which he breathed the breath of life. He saw in it the germ which he cultivated into a native and original drama; he adapted it to Miss Bateman's powers, such as they are; he softened its power so as to fit her powers; he trimmed its breadth to suit her capacity; where her lisping utterance might tell against her, he arranged it to conceal her lisp; where her voice might not be equal to its demands, he moderated it to suit her harsh voice; where her favorite postures and gestures, her hands crossed on her breast, her studied motions might be made effective, he adapted it to find occasions for them. So with all adapters. They find a foreign play, like a piece of cloth, they cut it to fit the actress or actor for whom it is intended. It is a humble comparison, but it is an apt one, to compare this adaptation of a play to the cutting of a coat. Where the garment is to be a double for a masquerade, it is cut doublet-fashion; where it is to be a coat, it is cut like a coat. The failings and the eccentricities of an actress or actor are to be studied; the piece is written to the abilities of the company; perhaps one actor is of a broadly humorous style, and the proposed play has a refined humor running through it, then the humor must be broadened; perhaps the actor is of a delicate and theatre style of comedy, then the broadness of the character must be refined to his standard; so wit must be lowered to humor or humor heightened to wit. This requires a genius not second to originating a play. Shakespeare's plays were but adaptations; Boucicault's plays are mostly adaptations. They find the rough gem, and they set it for the special wearer. This is the case with Mr. Daly's play and Miss Bateman. Such talent as she possessed he brought out in the best light and to the best advantage in "Leah," and so she is the perfect representative of the part. He could fit it to another actress, and then she would be as great and as effective. To prove this, see Miss Bateman in "Leah," and then see her in, say "Julia," in the *Hunchback*. The former she can always be great in, but the latter, which was written for an actress of Miss Kemble's stamp, falls, in Miss Bateman's hands, short of "Leah." If you had seen her in "Julia" a few evenings since, you would have seen the theatre was but barely filled; but let her put on "Leah," and mark the difference. Yet Shylock Bateman tells you that without his daughter *Leah* would be no success! Why is it, gentlemen, that actresses are so seldom admitted to good society? It is not because they are not good enough, but because when they are taken away from the foot-lights, the tinsel and the mechanical bursts and gestures, they are simply stupid. You remember the hero of Thackeray's novel, "Pendennis." The boy falls in love with Miss Fotheringay, the famous actress; he was fascinated by the brilliant genius she evinced on the stage. He went to see her, and found her cleaning her satin shoes with bread crumbs; but he believed in her still—believed in her until he saw her rehearsing her great characters in the drama—saw the chalked line which she toed at certain passages—the practised postures before the looking glass—and found that all her genius was in the teachings of the clever Captain Costigan. Why, the dramatist, who sets down the words and writes down the minute instructions for the acting—makes the actress, makes the success, makes everything but the money—which Shylock Bateman takes care to keep. Miss Lucile Western is famous in *East Lynne*, but the character of "Lady Isabel" is the creation of the novelist, and Miss Western, who is more generous than those who have reaped profit from "Leah," will tell you so. Mr. Forrest is celebrated in "Spartacus" and "Metamora," but these are the creation of the Philadelphia dramatist. Let us take a French vaudeville; here, sometimes in a play lasting a whole evening, you will see but a single scene—the whole interest is centred in the dialogue—clean, cutting, witty talk; but translate such a play and put it, a bare translation, on the American stage, and the audience will go to sleep over it. This is, because in America, wit and repartee of the best kind are daily heard in the streets, in the counting-rooms, in the parlors; the Americans demand something better adapted to their theatrical tastes; they desire humor, but it is the humor of plot; they love wit, but it must be the wit of action and incident. One of the most famous pieces on the stage is *The Stranger*. Kotzebue wrote it originally in the German; Sheridan discovered it, saw its effectiveness if presented in a proper shape for English audiences, and hence his effort and the success of *The Stranger* in England and America; yet all that we admire in that play is the result of the genius of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. It is the adapter and the author, poorly paid and imposed on as he is, that makes the greatness with which the actress is closed. Sometimes the actress is herself a genius; then she is courted for that genius in other circles than professional; Miss Kemble, Miss Cushman, Mrs Bowers are evidences of this. It is otherwise with actresses when the life cannot from the dramatist's genius is exhausted for the night and then the cold, stupid pupil and puppet alone remains.

But the poor adapter, the poor man of genius must suffer, as well as poverty, the contumely of the monopolist managers who feed on his efforts. As a general rule writers are poorly paid here; the monopolists love to keep them down. I speak of this because I know it; for I, when a boy, earned scant moneys writing criticisms and plays. I have a sympathy for every struggling youth that wealth seeks to starve. One specimen of this class of oppressor is 'Shylock' Bateman! Why, his counsel says that he has a rare diamond in his daughter, which he found by accident, and loves. If a man of noble instincts were to find so rare a gem he would be delighted to show it to his friends, but would guard it lovingly for himself. Not so with this "Shylock!" He brings his gem to the market; he trains her, moulds, educates her to get him riches. Why every accident or incident of his life he seeks as a means to accumulate wealth. If the little window that looks into the thing he calls his heart could be opened, what would be seen? Why, that he is inwardly calculating how much he can earn by the notoriety which this suit will give him. This suit will bring him and his daughter very interestingly before the public, he thinks; the public will rush to gaze; the house will be filled; so, what do I care whether the jury gives a verdict against me in favor of this poor author or not? I will make it up fully in a single night's performance.

But this Shylock Bateman takes very high ground here. The author was not to be paid in money, but in fame! Of course we know that one of the vanities of human nature is to find itself publicly distinguished. No doubt Mr. Daly would have been happy as he walked the streets, to see on every wall the announcement of *Leah*, coupled with his own name as author. The celebrated composer, William Vincent Wallace who is now eternally at rest, begged the rich monopolist who had bought out his works in this city, to permit him so direct a rehearsal of them without pay, simply for the pleasure of seeing his name associated on the placards with the darling creations of the brain. So the immortal Meyerbeer, rendered famous by *Les Huguenots*, and excited to grander efforts by the knowledge that fame awaited his efforts, wrote his greater opera the sublime *L'Africaine*. Fame, the food of genius! I would take an infidel even to hear that soft opening prayer, and those other melodies, to the grand, sad, closing dirge in Meyerbeer's last work, and him if he doubted that the soul which framed those harmonies had no dream of immortality beyond the grave. I do believe that the ambition of genius is not money but fame—a beat fic future, and not a sordid recompense here; but genius dies without money and without food.

But this "Shylock" has no idea of the treatment due to genius. So long as he amasses wealth the creator of that fortune may starve. "Let him die," he says, like the pauper that a genius should be!

"'Over the stones
Rattle his bones
He's only a pauper
Whom nobody owns.'"

But what fame even does Shylock Bateman insure to the author who is to be paid in that coin only? He put his name on the bills for two nights and then took it off forever; his name was never mentioned in this memoir as the author of the play or the author of the book itself; when the play of *Leah* is mentioned this avaricious Southern-Yankee couples with it only the name of his daughter; and at this payment to Daly on account of his *Fame* he comes into Court here and swears that without Miss Bateman *Leah* is nothing.

"I objected," says this "Shylock," "to the tone of the Biography Mr. Daly wrote; it was too flippant!" Flippant! What was the tone of this Bateman himself on the stand when he waves his supercilious hand and says, "I took a kindly interest in the young man?" Was the tone not 'flippant" with which he spoke of the author who had made him rich and his daughter famous? Gentleman, I have read this memoir, and I find it to be as beautifully a written book as was ever penned as the brief chronicle of a life. I find but one thing about it which is calculated to displease Shylock Bateman, and that is that only one line of it is devoted to Shylock himself. If my client had praised this man Bateman in it, its tone would not have been 'flippant;" if I had had an opportunity to advise my friend Daly before he wrote it, I would have given him the same sort of advice I have given my young friends when they go courting—first court the mother, and then you may be sure of the daughter; and I would have said to him: Be careful to praise Father Bateman plentifully and you will get your pay, and he will like the tone of the book very much indeed.

This is the man who tells you coolly he took a young, struggling author away from his work in New York, carried him to Philadelphia, used him to further his daughter's success, worked him for nearly four weeks at the business, and then sits coolly and tells you he accepted these services as gratuitously given. If he had the blood of a man in him he would have blushed to make such a confession, but he did not blush, as we all could see, since he does not allow himself the luxury of whiskers and comes barefaced into Court.

Then he takes refuge in the fact that he gave Mr. Daly a benefit which netted him $225! I cried to make him show how much he made from a single night's performance of *Leah*, but you saw how he refused to answer, and begged his counsel to shield him from the necessity of making a statement, for the Shylock well knew that it would appear from his answer that all the money he paid the poor author would not equal a single night's receipts of *Leah*. He refused to answer how much he and his daughter have made from *Leah*, and to tell of the hundreds of thousands of dollars they have netted at the magnificent outlay of '$250 and a benefit of $225."

Now, gentlemen, as to the proof of the value of these services, what witnesses does the plaintiff produce? Mr. Gayler, who is one of the worthiest and most celebrated of living dramatists, tells you that the plaintiff has undervalued his own services. Mr. Gayler testifies that he has been for twenty years engaged in this business, and has charged more for such labor than the plaintiff has charged. So does Mr. Methua testify.

In what estimation does this "Shylock" Bateman stand to-day among his professional brethren in America, when the only witness he can call who will swear down the plaintiff's price, is an agent that he himself employed, Mr. Ottarson. What a commentary is it upon the pittance which this "Shylock" and his class dole out to the literary men who serve them, when Mr. Ottarson testifies that he is willing to go to Philadelphia and do all this work for twenty-five dollars a week!

I leave the case with you, gentlemen, to decide how this man Bateman stands in court to day. This "Shylock" who cunningly managed to induce the plaintiff to render these services, holding himself out as the agent of his daughter; who advised her to put in a plea of infancy when the plaintiff sued her for the miserable stipend he claims, and who, when the unfortunate author then sues him for the money, says, coolly, "I was an agent—you treated with me as an agent—and I am not legally liable—so you can get no pay from any one for the work you have performed."

I leave the case with perfect confidence to you.

The jury retired, and after a few minutes returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

Mr. Spencer (to the Court)—I now move at this time to set aside the verdict.

The Court—I deny the motion.

Mr. Spencer—We will at once appeal from the judgment, and I ask the Court to grant a stay of proceeding until we can perfect our appeal.

Mr. Daly (the associate counsel)—We have no objection to this favor being extended to the defendant.

The Court then made the order.

Pardon Granting.

No pardons are considered by the President now, unless they have special peculiarities to recommend them, and even these few cases furnish a considerable addition to the labor of the departments employed in the preparing of them. The method used in obtaining a pardon is as follows:—The petitioner sends his or her application to either the Attorney-General or the President, in which is set forth the offenses committed, the extent of the offenses, the exception under which the pardon is asked, the assurance of present loyalty and faithful allegiance, and the recommendations of one or more prominent individuals. If the pardon is to be granted the President directs the Attorney-General to make a requisition on the Secretary of State for a pardon, upon which the Department of State fills up a pardon and transmits it to the Attorney-General for his endorsement. The Attorney-General then sends it to the President for his signature, who returns it to the Department of State for the great seal and the signature of the Secretary of State; after which it is forwarded to the petitioner. Major Andrew K. Long, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of the President, has charge of the duties relating to pardons at the Executive Mansion. Colonel M. F. Pleasants and Major F. U. Stitt have charge of the Pardon Bureau of the Attorney-General's office; and Messrs. George Bartle and William Daggett have been assigned to those duties in the Pardon Bureau of the State Department.—*Washington Star*, 23d.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

How Paper Collars are Made.—When you enter you see about twenty intelligent looking young women seated at machines, each of which is little larger than a sewing machine. The paper of which collars are made is specially manufactured for the purpose; it must have strength, elasticity, and whiteness. The sheets are about 16 by 24 inches in size. The first process is to put these sheets through the cutting machine. This machine consists of a set of steel rollers with knives attached. As the sheets go through they are cut into nine strips, each of which is the exact width of a collar. The machine is fed by a girl, who in nine hours can cut about 60,000 collars. As the collars are cut they slide into a wooden tray, from which they are carried to the shaping machine. The shaping machine is an upright press, the knives of which, as they descend on the parallelogramic strips of paper, cut their ends into the form of a collar—making the narrow band in which the button-holes are cut and the slanting piece which turns over. About seventy-five strips are put into this machine and cut at a single stroke. The paper has now the form of a collar, but it has neither button-holes nor stitches. It is now carried to the button-hole machine. Six of the strips are put under a small machine—very like a sewing machine—and the button-holes are rapidly drilled in them. One machine is expected to drill 60,000 collars daily. The stitching machine is different from the others. It is a sort of mould—a wooden mould—the two halves of which are hinged together, meeting at the handle, which the girl holds. It is of the form of a collar, with small teeth. This mould is then put under a machine, which presses it down, thereby bringing the double row of teeth on both sides of the collar, and giving an equal pressure to all parts of the hem. When the mould is opened the collar is found to be finely stitched. Two girls sit at each machine—

"Stitch, stitch, stitch-"

ing all day; but never singing the song of the shirt! They turn out between them 6000 collars daily. The collar is next put under an upright press—we use general, not technical terms—and receives the imprint and curve, the first of which identifies the manufacture, and the second enables it to be turned over. The turning-over process is done very rapidly by hand. It is then placed around a block of the form of a neck, which expands gently, and thereby moulds the collar out evenly and gives it a good set. As fast as the collars are thus moulded, another girl picks them up and puts them into boxes. They are then ready for sale. Ladies' cuffs are more easily made. The sheets are simply passed through the cutting-machine, and made into the narrow slips, and these are quickly passed through two narrow indented rollers. They are then boxed. That is all.—*Boston Advertiser*.

A Romantic Story.—The arrival at Paris of the German poet, philosopher, and patriot, Gottfried Kinkel, has reminded a correspondent there of an adventure of the stormy times of '48 in Germany, in which Kinkel and Carl Schurz, well known in this country as soldier, politician, and journalist, were engaged. When the revolution broke out, Kinkel was professor, and Schurz, then not twenty years old, a student at Bonn. Both took prominent parts in the struggle, both were captured, tried, and sentenced, the professor to imprisonment and hard labor for life, and the student to be shot. Schurz escaped across the French frontier, but could not leave his friend and teacher in his dreary confinement. He disguised himself in rags, and returned to Prussia as an organ-grinder, begging his bread by day, and visiting the friends of liberty at night, and thus travelled many hundred miles, only to find that Kinkel's prison had been changed, and that he was confined in the fortress at Spandau.

Schurz now changed his tactics, and had recourse to stratagem. Late one night a carriage, supported by four dragoons, drove through Spandau to the fortress, and an officer in the uniform of a colonel of the Royal Guard delivered to the Director a letter bearing the official seal of the Minister of the Interior at Berlin. It ordered him to send the prisoner Kinkel at once, in charge of the bearer of the letter, to the citadel of Magdebourg. Kinkel was awakened, securely ironed, and placed in the carriage. It travelled rapidly all night, the escort of dragoons and the magic words "the King's service," insuring prompt relays of horses everywhere.

In the morning the prisoner was taken out, and found himself not at another prison, but on the seashore, close under the guns of an English vessel, to which he was immediately transferred. On her deck he found his wife and children, and in the Colonel who had borne him away, he recognized his friend Carl Schurz in a new disguise. The dragoons, it is needless to say, were also confederates in the plot. Kinkel has since resided in England and France, unable to revisit his own country; but Carl Schurz has since then been back at leisure and without disguise to his birthplace unmolested by any one; for, though a condemned felon, he was a diplomatic representative of one of the most powerful of nations, and bore, as his safeguard, a commission signed by Abraham Lincoln.—*Boston Advertiser*.

The Deluge in Louisiana.—The deluge still continues along the river borders of Louisiana. Within the last few days the waters of the Mississippi, Arkansas, Ouachita, and Red rivers have broken through the newly made levees near Lake Providence, and flooded all that cotton-growing region and the Ouachita country. It has also forced immense crevasses through the new levees of West Baton Rouge, and flooded the whole country—the richest plantations of sugar and cotton in Louisiana—down to the Bayou Plaquemine. It is feared, even, that the whole country down to the Bayou Latourche will be overflowed. Several crevasses have also broken out in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans.

Pocket-Picking a Regular Trade in Boston.—The Boston *Journal* remarks that but few persons except the victims know to what extent pocket-picking is carried on in that city. It has become a regular branch of business, and there are a large number of persons who depend upon it for their living. They not only infest depots, places of amusement and rail-cars, but are continually prowling about the large dry goods stores. The police find empty wallets by dozens which have been thrown over fences or behind old buildings. Fifteen were found by an officer a few mornings ago in one place.

An Item for the Credulous.—The Memphis (Tenn.) *Bulletin* has a story to the effect that the body of a man was found lately in Memphis in such a condition as to leave no doubt that he had been murdered. The police, finding no clue, determined on trying photography, and accordingly, on the day of the murder, with the aid of a microscope, images left on the retina of the eye of the dead were transferred to paper, and curious facts developed. A pistol, the hand and part of the face of the man who committed the crime are perfectly delineated.

A Georgia Sensation.—The Augusta (Ga.) papers have flaming accounts of Miss Ann Eliza Leak, who was born in that State without arms. She is described as exceedingly attractive in her personal appearance, and as exhibiting the most wonderful dexterity in the use of her feet. She writes with her toes much better than most people do with their hands, besides knitting, sewing, embroidering, crocheting, and doing all kinds of needle-work with astonishing ease and rapidity.

A Tree Without Fruit.—An acacia of a rare species, of which the like is only to be seen in the Jardin des Plantes, has just been transplanted in Paris. It was planted as a "tree of liberty" in 1793 in the great courtyard of the Imperial Library in the Rue de Richelieu, where it has flourished ever since. In consequence of the great additions making to the Imperial Library it became necessary to remove the acacia. It was at first proposed to cut the tree down, but it was subsequently resolved to transplant it, and it is now to be seen in an adjoining courtyard.

—The wife of ex-Governor Harris, of Tennessee, has arrived in New Orleans, on her way to Mexico. She has a letter from President Johnson, saying no passport was necessary, but that the Provost Marshal required it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 §

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CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETINGS
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.
J. T. DELACROIX,
4 12 1m No. 37 South SECOND Street.
Between Chesnut and Market.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
[8 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS!
LEEDOM & SHAW
Are now opening a full assortment of
Foreign and Domestic Carpets.
These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD.
No. 910 ARCH Street,
3 28 1m ABOVE NINTH

TEAS, &c.

A NEW INVOICE OF
OOLONG TEAS,
FOR SALE AT THE
Market Street Tea House.
BOYD & CO.,
4 9 mwf1m No. 1142 MARKET Street.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN
NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.....$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.....$30
PRE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A HAMILL,
1 15 Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELPHIA Steam Propeller Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 1228 DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

PAPER HANGINGS,
FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,
No. 52 North NINTH Street.
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW SHADES,
1m] *DECORATIONS, ETC.*

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 15

DRY GOODS.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock o
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
200 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 9 13

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1866. Spring Importation. 1866. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
E. M. NEEDLES,
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAIDS and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 60c. to $1 50.
300 PARIS GORED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
These of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4§

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

726 CHESNUT STREET.—We are prepared to offer TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, AT A VERY LARGE REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.
Our stock includes all the latest shapes of STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
AND GYPSIES,
BONNET MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND, IN EVERY SHADE.
RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS,
TO MATCH MATERIALS.
FINE LACES, ILLUSION NETS, ETC. ETC.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES.
We solicit an inspection of our stock, and do not doubt that for completeness of assortment and moderation of price it cannot be equalled.
Give us a call.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
4 13 fmw 12t No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

BONNETS! BONNETS!
BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.
E. P. CILL & CO.,
3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.
Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE TO EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.
Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*
In FACT for the *promenade, or house, the church, theatre, or car* they are UNSURPASSED combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
Manufactured

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

PEKIN, CHINA.—A heathen temple has been purchased, the idols removed, and a missionary hospital commenced.

GERMANY.—In the Upper Austrian Diet an earnest discussion took place on the claims of Dr. Rendiger, Bishop of Linz, that all children born in the lying-in hospital must be christened by Roman Catholic priests. The Diet mantfully upheld the rights of non-Catholic mothers, and forty-three deputies out of fifty voted in favor of the motion made by Dr. Von Figuly, "that all the children of Protestant women delivered in the Upper Austria lying-in hospital shall be baptized by Protestant clergymen."

COLENSO AGAIN.—Dr. Colenso has expressed his willingness to be tried by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but will meanwhile maintain his legal rights as a Colonial Bishop, and claim his salary.

DOMESTIC.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—The Second National Council of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the United States will be opened in Baltimore on the first Sunday of October. There are at present in the United States seven ecclesiastical provinces, embracing forty-eight dioceses.

—According to letters from Rome, it is Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, and not Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, who was to receive the cardinal's hat at the next Consistory (which, by this time, has probably been held).

BAPTIST.—The Baptist papers are discussing the proposed union between the Baptists and Disciples, a majority of them opposing the measure or doubting its expediency.

—The Southern Board of Missions having possession of the Coliseum Meeting House, New Orleans, has ordered the colored Baptist church worshipping there to leave. This act of unfriendliness to the freedmen is much censured.

CONGREGATIONAL.—The Rev. Mr. Holbrook, now in England, has obtained a stone from the building in which Elder Brewster lived, in Scrobey, England, and in which the Scrobey Church worshipped. It is for the New England church, Chicago. So Chicago outstrips the Brooklyn Pilgrim Church, which only went to Plymouth Rock for their memorial stone.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.—The receipts are now coming in at a rate which, if continued, will give the society the $250,000 recommended by the National Council. Thus far, nearly one-fifth of the receipts came from England. But the Congregational Churches in America are especially interested in gathering the sum of $250,000 from themselves, according to the recommendation of the Council.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The reports of revivals continue to flow in from all sections of the country, and large additions to the membership are recorded.

—The reformed Presbyterians in New York have obtained an act of the Legislature by which deacons alone are to act as trustees of their congregations.

—At Auburn, N. Y., the three Presbyterian churches received one hundred and eleven new members on April 1.

—At Jacksonville, Ill., three hundred conversions are reported, of whom one hundred are students. At Lacon, Ill., over two hundred have been added to the churches, among them the chief men of the town. In Johnstown, N. Y., about three hundred have joined the churches.

METHODIST.—A powerful revival is in progress in Dickinson College. Thirty to forty students profess conversion.

—In the North Indiana Conference, in seven districts, great revivals are reported, and the increase of membership is given as 6879.

—Rev. Dr. Durbin is about to start, early in May, for a long tour among the Missions of the Methodist Board in Central and Northern Europe, and perhaps in Bulgaria.

—At the late General Conference of the Methodist Church, South, at New Orleans, the German ministers and members of the Rio Grande and Texas Conference proposed to sever their connection with the South, and join the Church North.

—At Meadville, Pa., two hundred and fifty persons have joined the Church.

—Methodist papers report accessions as follows:—*Western Advocate*, 1875; *Christian Advocate*, (N. Y.), 1700; *Western Advocate*, April 11, 887; *Northwestern Advocate*, over 900. Over 1200 have been added in the Columbus (Ohio) District.

UNITARIAN.—The First Congregational Church (Unitarian), Providence, carrying out the design which they had of giving a testimonial of their esteem and affection for their pastor, the late Dr. Hall, have given $8000 to his family.

—Rev. A. G. Hibberd has resigned the pastoral charge of the Unitarian Society of Detroit, Mich.

REFORMED DUTCH.—The receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions during the eleven months (from May 1, 1864, to April 1, 1865) of the last financial year, were $71,038'34; during the eleven months of this fiscal year, they have been $44,368'86. The decrease is $26,669'48. To close the year, on April 30, without debt, the Board needs $23,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The London *Record* announces the return of Mr. Hemans, son of the poetess, from the communion of the Church of Rome.

—Rev. J. W. Roberts has been elected Bishop of Monrovia, Africa. He is a brother of the first President of the Republic, now Chancellor of the College of Liberia.

A Card from Barney Williams.

To the Editor of the Herald.—A paragraph has been going the round of the papers containing misstatements which, if not contradicted, would place me in a false and unpleasant position with the public. The following are the facts, which differ materially from those which have been published:—Passing the Maison Doree, on Union square, with a friend last Saturday afternoon, I saw a white boy returning from school, with books under his arm, in a scuffle with a negro boy; I, with my friend, stepped in and separated the two boys; they had scarcely been parted an instant when the negro boy followed the white one and struck him on the nose, causing it to bleed profusely. A person passing by called a policeman, and requested him to prevent the white boy from striking the negro one in return. I said, "It is not the white boy who is in fault, but his opponent, who struck him without provocation;" to which he replied that he was no more of a negro than I was, which assertion I emphatically denied, whereupon the policeman ordered me to "Clear out!" I simply replied, "Clear him out, for he is the person causing the offense." He then arrested me. The magistrate before whom I was taken instantly discharged me, not with a reprimand or "admonition," as my testimony was fully corroborated by two respectable citizens who accompanied me to court to see justice done me. I intend commencing proceedings against the officer for an assault on me. Yours respectfully,

BARNEY WILLIAMS.

—In 1861 there were in the late Kingdom of Naples, 3078 schools, attended by 65,411 children; in 1863 there were 5665 schools, attended by 148,525 children. In Sicily there were 571 schools in 1861, attended by 15,968 scholars; in 1863 there were 1177 schools, attended by 32,588 scholars. It thus appears that in two years the number of schools has almost doubled, and the number of scholars more than doubled.

—Madlle Titiens, on her passage to Berlin and Hamburg, was induced to play four nights at Cologne, and made her first appearance there in Bellini's opera of *Norma*. The prices of admission were "trebled," notwithstanding which it was impossible for numbers to obtain a place. Many of those disappointed, however, presented themselves at her hotel, with a petition signed by over 7000 names, beautifully engrossed on parchment, together with a magnificent silver-gilt crown, of original and chaste design, bearing the arms of Crefield, Dusseldorff, Hanover, Minden, Essen, etc., begging her to visit them each, but for one evening, on her own terms. This she unfortunately has been compelled to decline, in consequence of her approaching return to London, where she is engaged at her Majesty's Theatre. At Cologne and Hamburg, Madlle Titiens receives as *honora* (salary) half the total receipts, amounting frequently to 5900l. (£200) per night.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANC COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNU STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS,
CARGO, } To all parts of the w
FREIGHT }
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$98,000 00
120 000	" " '81	124 100 00
200.000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan	
	Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90.555
54,600	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53.250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112.812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20.000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23.750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	22,75
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13.537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18.900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first lien on City Property	170,700 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 27
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies. Estimated value	2.910 0
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1 253 830 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooks,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3½

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 18
Premiums	1,162 308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53.	INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

THE PROVIDENT
LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30§

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
701
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons a such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY E. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown,	Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy,	Samuel Coffin,
William B. Bullock,	J. Hilborn Jones,
William N. Seedles,	John Woodside,
John D. Taylor,	William C. Longstreth,
	J. N. Hutchinson.

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30§

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION
to Lay Water Pipe in Evergreen and Other Streets

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, that the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and is hereby directed to have a water pipe laid in the following streets:—

Evergreen street, from Twenty-first street to Twenty-second street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Jefferson street, from Twentieth street to Ridge avenue, in the Twentieth Ward.

Twenty-third street, from Washington avenue to Federal street.

Sixteenth street, from Catharine street to Carpenter street.

Aiter street, from Twenty-first street to Twenty-second street, and

Twenty-second street, from Washington avenue to Federal street, all in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
4 25 1t

A RESOLUTION
Assenting to the Assignment of a Certain Case.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the consent of the city of Philadelphia, as trustee under the will of Stephen Girard, dec'd, is hereby granted to an assignment to be made by Cornelius Garretson of his lease of certain tracts of lands known as in the warrantee names of David Reese, Samuel Reese, and Thomas Grant, situate in Butler township, Schuylkill county, to Theodore Garretson, subject to all the covenants and agreements contained therein.

Provided The assignee thereof shall first pay to the City Treasurer the sum of twenty-five dollars, to pay the expense of the publication of this resolution.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.
4 25 1t

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET
(One door below Chesnut.)

ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.

On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.

On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.

All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 Chesnut Street
PHILADELPHIA. 16

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 10 A. M., April 28, 1866, office No 1103 Girard street, third floor, or directed to him, Post Office Box No. 1338 Philadelphia, for furnishing the troops, employes, Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, etc., at Philadelphia, and within a circuit of ten miles from the Exchange, including Frankford Arsenal, with

FRESH BEEF,

of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow: the Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, employes, etc., within the circuit aforesaid, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and to continue in force SIX MONTHS, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1866.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of three thousand dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

C. L. KILBURN,
4 23 5t Brevet Brigadier-General, A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
APRIL 21, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Erecting a Building for the Department of Enemery on the Naval Academy Grounds at Annapolis, Maryland," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of May next, at which hour the bids will be opened, for furnishing all the materials and workmanship necessary in the erection and completion of a building according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Navy Department, or at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Bidders will be required to state the amount for which they will furnish all materials, and complete the building according to the plans and specifications, and in all respects ready for occupation. They are requested to name the time in which they will engage to complete the work.

If upon the examination of the plans and specifications, it should appear that modifications can be made tending to lessen the cost of the building without impairing its strength or durability, bidders are invited to suggest such modifications, and to state the amount for which they will complete the building if such modifications are adopted; that is, they can bid according to the plans and specifications, and also according to such modifications as they may think proper to suggest.

Such modifications must not involve any change in the dimensions of the building or in the particular arrangement of rooms as shown on the plans.

Each bid must be accompanied by good and sufficient guarantors, approved by an officer of the Government known to this Department, that the bidder will, if his offer be accepted, enter into a contract to perform the work according to his bid, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, as the interest of the Government may require.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
4 25 w3w Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.

The road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

More particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government,

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER,
CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
FIFTH STREET, BELOW CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR SERVICE PIPE, MAINS, IRON, AND BRASS CASTINGS, LEAD AND GASKET.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Water Department, FIFTH Street, below Chesnut, until TUESDAY, May 1, at 3½ o'clock P. M., for the following articles, delivered at such points in the city as the Chief Engineer may designate, free from Government tax:—

First. For Iron Pipe, by the pound, as follows:—
6000 feet 4 in Pipe.
2000 feet 8 in. Pipe.
400.0 feet 12 in. Pipe.
30,000 feet 6 in. Pipe.
3,000 feet 10 in. Pipe.

Also, 70,000 pounds of Branches, Bends, etc. Patterns to be furnished by the contractor, and approved by the Chief Engineer.

No allowance will be made for any metal in the pipes, branches, bends, etc., five per cent. above the specified weight.

Second. 70,000 pounds of Iron Castings for shop, for making Stops, Plugs, etc., from patterns furnished by the Department.

Third. 3500 pounds of Brass Castings for the shop, for Ferules, Plugs, Stops, etc. Patterns furnished by the Department.

Fourth. 25 000 pounds of Lead, for laying pipes.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The Department will subject the materials to such tests as may be deemed sufficient, and will be the judge of the quality and fitness.

No bid will be received except from persons manufacturing the article bid for, and unless it be accompanied with a certificate that a bond of five hundred dollars has been deposited with the City Solicitor, as per ordinance of May 25, 1860.

The Committee reserve the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids.

H. P. M. BIRKINBINE,
Chief Engineer of Water Department,
4 24 3t Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS FOR ELECTROTYPED ENGRAVINGS.
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, April 23, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, the 14th day of May, 1866 at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Electrotyped Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work, in every respect, must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1864, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4½ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case) the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, Washington, D. C., and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D. DEFREES,
4 23 3w Superintendent of the Public Printing.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May next, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold by auction, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the following articles in estimated quantities, viz:—

Junk, ten tons.
Old Canvas, five tons.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale, the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

Commodore H. K. HOFF, U. S. N.,
4 25 17t Inspector of Ordnance.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN ANY AMOU . 11 13

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1866, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the following described lots of Quartermaster's stores, viz:—

145 sets Cart Harness.
38 sets Four-horse Harness.
40 sets Ambulance Harness.
150 Saddles,
56 Carts,
3 Watering Carts,
17 Army Wagons (four horse),
3 Army Wagons (two horse),
1 Ambulance (four horse),
5 Dead-horse Wagons,
39 Portable Forges,
50 Anvils,
27 Cauldrons,
20 Cooking Stoves and Fixtures,
60 Heating Stoves,
200 Benches,
150 Mess Tables,
2000 Table Spoons,
1000 Knives and Forks,
54 Ladles,
1000 Tin Cups,
1000 Tin Plates,
35 Coffee Pots,
95 Bread Pans,
250 Manure Forks,
100 Axes,
50 Spades,
450 Shovels,
7 Coal Buckets (large),
950 Water Buckets,
318 Head Halters and Ropes (new),
750 Head Halters and Ropes (good),
1000 Head Halters (good),
200 Head Halters,
600 Head Halters and Chains,
600 Neck Straps and Chains,
600 Halter Chains,
250 Canvas Horse Covers,
8 Grindstones,
32 Axle Boxes,
6000 lbs. Scrap Iron,
3000 lbs. Horse Shoes,
500 lbs. Chain,
6 Log Chains,
4000 lbs. Assorted Iron,
1122 lbs. Scrap Iron,
6000 lbs. Rope,
170 Wall Brushes,
37 sets Shoeing Tools,
40 sets Saddlers' Tools,
50 Hardies,
150 Pritchels and Punches,
200 pairs Tongs,
100 pairs Pinchers,
75 Cold Chisels,
60 Clinch Irons,
250 Hammers (assorted),
300 Rasps,
200 Files,
2 Bellows,
200 Brooms,
30 Ice Hooks,
2 sets Shoeing Stocks,
100 Wheelbarrows,
50 Iron Pots,
4 Dutch Ovens,
276 Stove Pipe, Joints and Elbows,
50 Camp Kettles,
225 Picks,
2 Plows,
5 Road Scrapers,
3000 Plastering Laths,
90 Wagon Hounds (new),
27 Feed Troughs,
88 Double trees and Lead bars,
125 lbs Tallow,
6 bbls. Salt,
80 Oil Cans,
6 Platform Scales,
8 Single and Double Blocks,
28 Crowbars,
517 lbs. Railroad Spikes (new),
250 Shutter and Gate Hasps,
250 lbs Nuts,
700 Open Rings, Bolts, Links, etc.,
500 Tire Bolts,
250 Linch Pins,
1200 Staples, Hooks, T's, etc.,
44 pairs Hames,
80 Rising Bridles,
20 pairs sets 4-horse Ambulance Harness (new),
10 Bridles (new),
100 sets Lines and Martingales,
91 Collar Pads,
200 Surcingles, Saddlebags, and Cruppers,
1 set Hobbles,
70 Blankets,
4 sides Belting Leather,
4 sides Bridle Leather,
500 Curry Combs,
700 Horse Brushes,
13 sheets Sheet-iron (new),
250 lbs. Lead,
50 lbs Babbit Metal,
125 Lanterns, Lamps,
6 boxes Window Glass,
20 lbs. Rotten Stone,
1 Circular Saw, frame and belting,
2 Circular Saws,
2 Cross-cut Saws,
4 Wood Saws,
32 Hand Saws,
10 Tenon Saws,
50 Planes (assorted),
50 Caulking Irons, Hay Hooks, etc.,
11 Vices,
150 Brands (assorted),
3 Cleavers,
14 Augers,
1 Tenon Auger (complete),
8 Braces and Bits,
60 Auger Bits (assorted),
12 Irving Squares,
10 Spoke Shaves and Saw Sets,
40 Oil Stones,
14 Claw Hammers,
50 Hatchets,
5 Screw Drivers,
12 Monkey Wrenches,
11 Drawing Knives,
2 Spirit Levels,
5 Axes and Hand Axes,
4 Sets Stocks and Dies,
100 Chisels (assorted),
500 Halter Squares,
200 gross Buckles,
10 gross Halter Bolts,
10 gross Rings,
90 Door Bolts and Thumb Latches,
175 Locks (assorted),
300 Carriage Knobs,
20 lbs. Copper Rivets,
150 pairs Butt Hinges,
150 pairs Strap Hinges,
30 Chairs,
2 Office Tables,
25 Office and Field Desks,
18,000 Grain Sacks.

One "Pelton's Eight horse Power," with bearings and bolts, shafting, gearing, pulleys, etc., and

One Force Pump, capable of forcing twelve thousand (12,000) gallons of water per day. And many other articles not enumerated in the above list.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Stores will be delivered on the wharf of the Giesboro Depot, free of expense to the purchaser.

The purchaser will be allowed five (5) days from date of sale in which to remove the stores.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth Street wharf every hour during the days of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
4 24 12t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds

AT CHESNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA,
ON SATURDAY, May 5th, and MONDAY, May 7th, 1866,

Sale commencing each day at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M.:—

The Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the U. S. Mower Hospital, viz.:—
85 Frame Buildings.
6 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 12,000 gallons each.
1 Cedar Water Tank, capacity 2500 gallons.
7 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co's Coal Scale.
1 Washington Steam Pump.
1 very superior Steam Engine, 8 horse power, with shafting and belting in fine order; nearly new.
2 Tubular Boilers, 4 feet diameter.
4453 feet of Oak Picket Fence.
170 Lightning-rod Irons.
5 large Wooden Wash Troughs.
55 Wooden Wash Sinks.
49 Iron Soil Containers.
22 Iron Hoppers.
160 Table Tops, and 320 Trestles.
275 Wooden Benches.
The frame buildings contain
1,000 780 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
735,290 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
876,110 feet Rough Boards.
293 000 feet Flooring Boards.
60 feet Counter and Shelving, in dispensary.
122,700 Bricks, in chimney stacks and ranges.
The buildings will be sold separately.
Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on each bid, balance to be paid on rendition of the account.

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe to be sold by the foot, as they lie buried in the ground, and to be dug up, and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and is supposed to amount to

175 feet of 4-inch, and 2660 feet of 1½ to 2-inch Iron Gas Pipe, more or less.

The Iron Water and Drain Pipe is supposed to amount to

700 feet of 6-inch, 1600 feet of 4-inch and 3 inch, each respectively.

500 feet of 4-inch Drain Pipe, more or less, and 4 6-inch Iron Valves.

The Terra Cotta Pipe is supposed to amount to 2700 feet of 14-inch, more or less.

Plans of buildings can be obtained at this office and specifications of the property seen.

The ten o'clock A. M. train of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at Mower Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchaser.

By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE H. ORME,
4 24 11* Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina, a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Shots, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body found at Locust street wharf, Schuylkill, has been identified as that of James Quirk, who resides in the rear of No. 2120 Market street. He had been for several years in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He has been missing from home since the 17th of January.

POCKET PICKING.—Christopher Garry, John Dougherty, and Alexander Curry were arrested last evening for picking pockets at Front and Willow streets. The evidence being conclusive, they were committed by Alderman Toland.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A fire occurred yesteaday in a shed on the rear of No 509 N. Third street. Damage trifling, and covered by insurance.

A MOVING SUBJECT.—

"Here's the carman come already,
And I've not packed this trunk!
My! that man's legs seem unsteady;
Suppose he should be drunk?
How careless with that glass he goes!
He'll be sure to crack it,
Go help him, John; You've got on clothes
That will stand the racket,
Though they cost a price so small,
At that unrivalled Tower Hall!"

We have—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as....$5 00
" " " Pants " 4 00
" " " Vests " ... 2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for.....$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats as low as.....$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants " 5 00
" " Cloth Vests " 4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for..... 20 00
All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths' and boys') surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No 518 MARKET STREET.

BRONCHITIS.—From Mr C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, N. Y., May 14, 1858:—"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your *Troches.*" *"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"* or Cough Lozenges, give prompt relief in Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, and are for sale throughout the United States and most foreign countries.

"PLANTATION BITTERS—S. T., 1860—X."—The present season of spring, of all others, is when this delightful and invigorating medicine can be taken with the most beneficial results. As a promoter of health the famous Plantation Bitters have been used in hundred of cases with the most satisfactory results; and the present time especially, when every one should keep his system braced up in view of the probable appearance of cholera in our midst, the Bitters have a ten-fold value. For sale everywhere.

FASHIONABLE PERFUMERY DEPOT.—Ladies can find all the finest French Rouges, Gold, Silver, and Diamond Dust for the hair, Hunt's Court Toilet Powder, Bloom of Roses, White Wax of Antilles, Email de Paris, Enamel of America, the new Extract, Mujavairo, Maravalia and Egyptian Lotus, Hair Restoratives, Brushes, Combs, etc. Every article advertised for the toilet, comprising the largest and best assorted stock in America, at Evans', late Hunt & Co's, No. 41 S. Eighth street. Ladies only in attendance.

EVERY LADY uses Hunt's White Wax of Antilles. It gives brilliancy to the complexion, making it soft, fair, and smooth; for whitening the skin and removing all eruptions it is unequalled; made from pure white wax; the best and cheapest cosmetic in use. Price 50 and 50 cents. There is no humbug in this well-known preparation, as will positively beautify and benefit the complexion. To be had at Evans' (late Hunt & Co.), No 41 S. Eighth street.

DO YOU LOVE A GOOD CUP OF COFFEE?—To insure one you must select your coffee and *brown* it yourself in *Hyde's Patent Aroma Saving* Coffee Browner. One pound browned in this machine has about the *strength* and *fragrance* of two done in the usual way. Sold by all dealers in stoves and ranges. *For sale everywhere.*

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, and all affections of the Lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is sure to cure them.

WINDOW SHADES AT ONE DOLLAR.—
The country people come,
The city people come,
The Western people come,
The Southern people come.
Cheapest Shades for all at
PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—This old and well-known remedy, which has acquired a world-wide renown for the cure of sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursing sore mouth, cankered mouth or throat, liver complaint, dyspepsia, or indigestion, cramp, or pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and dysentary, has lost none of its good name by repeated trials; but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.

UPHOLSTERY.—Large jobs of Upholstery done with a quickness truly astonishing. *No delay, no disappointment.* Sufficient hands put on a job to finish it when promised. Charges moderate at
W. HENRY PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE "PLANTATION BITTERS" have become an indispensable remedy in every household. They are a *specific* for indigestion, and all irregularities of the bowels; are in the highest sense medicinal, and should be used by all. As a great strengthening medicine and rectifier of the predisposition to disease at this particular season, they are recommended by the highest medical authorities.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, one dollar.
Real Lace Curtains, two dollars.
Window Shades, one dollar.
Another Auction lot of Curtains, at one dollar.
PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

APRIL SHOWERS are no more grateful to the spring verdure than is Charles Stokes & Co.'s One-Price Clothing Store, under the Continental, to the purchaser of Spring Clothing. Clothing of all materials for spring wear, and of the best workmanship, is here in great quantities and at low prices. Call and see them.

ATTENTION is directed to an advertisement of the Virgin Gold Mining Company on the fourth page. Those desiring to secure one or more "original interests" ($100 each) in this attractive enterprise, should at once write for a "Prospectus" or send in their subscriptions.

LACE CURTAINS.—Now is the time to purchase. Curtains were never sold cheaper. Very heavily worked Lace Curtains at from six to twenty dollars, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S Curtain Store,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Fine opportunity for those desiring Photographs. Have them made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. All styles splendidly executed at reduced prices. See specimens.

FINE ARTS.—We would advise our readers to attend the sale of modern oil paintings to take place at Scott's Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street, this evening, at 7½ o'clock. They will all positively be sold without reserve.

WINDOW SHADES, one dollar. More of them at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

ARMBRUSTER—HOLT.—On the 19th instant, at Kensington M. E. Parsonage, No. 247 Richmond street, by Rev. W. J. Paxson, JOSEPH ARMBRUSTER to ELIZA J. HOLT, both of this city.

CHALTIN—SPENCE.—April 23, by the Rev. William S. Zane, Mr. DANIEL H. CHALTIN to Miss EMMA L. SPENCE, both of this city.

DIED.

BATTURS.—On Tuesday evening, the 24th instant, HARRIET LEE, only daughter of Richard M. and Julia L. Batturs.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. (Brooklyn "Eagle" please copy.) **

DORON.—On the 23d instant, JOHN BEDELL, son of Enos T. and Huldah H. Doron, aged 1 year and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 2112 Mount Vernon street, on Sixth day, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Fair Hill.

INGERSOLL.—Suddenly, on the evening of Sunday, April 22, Mrs. CATHARINE ANN INGERSOLL, relict of the late Edward Ingersoll, of this city.

Her male friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 255 S. Sixteenth street, on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

LOUDENSLAGER.—On the 24th instant, JOHN U. LOUDENSLAGER, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 431 East Cumberland street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

RUE.—On the 22d instant, after a lingering illness, JOHN BIRCH, only son of Elwood and Rebecca B. Rue, in the 9th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1240 Taney street, above Girard avenue, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Cedar Hill.

BED AND FURNITURE CASTERS, WITH Brass, Iron, and Wooden Wheels; Brass and Bronze Head-board Hooks, and Bed pins, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

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It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. L. JORDAN,
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For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteric or Epileptic Convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc., Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.

Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. [4 13 1mrp

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For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw etc.

2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the chest. Consumption in the early stages.

4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaint is never known to fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, as mentioned in the above list, with others not mentioned, she has had a large experience, and can confidently promise the most gratifying results.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—The treatment is mild and gentle, producing no shock or unpleasant sensation whatever. Our professional intercourse with the afflicted will ever be characterized by perfect candor and honesty, and those whose complaints are incurable, or do not admit of amelioration will be frankly told so, and not accepted for treatment. It matters not what may be your complaint or how long you may have suffered, or how much, or what course of treatment you may have been subjected to, or what disappointments you may have experienced, if the system is not worn out—if sufficient vitality remains for reaction—there is a fair prospect of recovery.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WANNUT Street.

A. J. Pleasanton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, Iron founder, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Local Express Company, Fifth street above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Assessor Second District, Philadelphia, Walnut street, below Eighth; George Evans (Evans & Hassall) military goods, Arch street, below Fifth; Mr. Pecouze, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer cotton goods—all of this city. A. Pleasanton, Brigadier General, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa Del.; S. A. Semple, spool cotton manufacturer, Mount Holly N. J., with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases can apply at the office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the office.

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This new Medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis and other diseases of the lungs promptly removes all the more serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night-sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

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This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and Iron in a liquid state. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, is liquid, colorless, and tasteless. It speedily cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestion, dysmenorrhœa, anæmia.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recommend the phosphate of Iron to Ladies of delicate constitution suffering from anæmia, and all other persons fatigued from over anxiety, nervous emotions, overwork, general debility, and poorness of blood.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

NERVOUS HEADACHE, NEURALGIA,
is instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GUARANA,
a vegetable substance used from time immemorial *in Brazil, and entirely inoffensive.*

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MATICO VEGETALIS.

Where all other Medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure a rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are used in the Hospitals in Paris, by the celebrated Dr. Ricord, and are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and Copaiba and Cubebs. The Injection is used in recent, and capsules in the more chronic cases.

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IT THUNDERS ALL ROUND!!

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SEVEN SAVE THEIR CONTENTS

IN ONE NIGHT!!!

NUMBER ONE.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway—Gentlemen:—In the destructive conflagration of the 6th inst., it was our misfortune to be located on the lower floor of the five-story building No. 202 Broadway. The large Safe of your manufacture, which we had in use, was in the back part of the building, more than one hundred and fifty feet from Broadway, difficult to reach with water, and exposed to the hottest of the fire.

We got at it Saturday afternoon and found the knobs and plates melted off, and were obliged to cut the doors open, when, to our great satisfaction, we found our books, papers, policies of insurance, money, and indeed everything in the Safe in first-rate condition.

Respectfully yours, KNAPP & SNIFFEN.

NUMBER TWO.
NEW YORK April 9, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have just opened my Herring's Patent Safe, which has lain among the embers of the Broadway and Fulton streets fire since Friday morning, the 6th inst. The Safe was in my office, on the third floor, and was in the hottest part of the fire. Notwithstanding the fall and great heat endured, the Safe has been true to its name and its trust, and faithfully sustained the reputation of your house.

All my books and papers contained in the Safe are in as good condition as before the fire, except the slight damage occasioned by the steam which comes from the fire-proof filling. JOHN B. SEBRMANN.

NUMBER THREE
NEW YORK, April 7, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.—Gents:—We are pleased to be able to add our testimony in favor of one of your Safes, that we had in our office at the time of the great fire yesterday on Broadway and Fulton streets, and would say for the benefit of the public and in justice to you, that all our Books, Papers etc., were taken out to-day in good order, after the Safe had been exposed to an intense heat. HENRY SIEDE,
No. 202 Broadway.

NUMBER FOUR
NEW YORK, April 7, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Gents:—I am happy to say that having recovered my Safe (one of your make) from the ruins of our store, No. 150 Fulton street, which was destroyed by fire yesterday, and having opened it, I find all its contents, consisting of books, papers, money, bonds, and Government stocks, belonging to myself, and others entrusted to us for safe keeping perfectly safe and uninjured. This safe stood an extraordinary heat, and proves the excellency of your Safes.

C. C. RICHMOND.

NUMBER FIVE.
NEW YORK, April 9, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No 251 Broadway.—Gents:—The large safe of your manufacture which we had in use at the destructive fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay streets, has been rescued from the site of our late building, and opened this afternoon. It affords us great satisfaction to say to you that we find our books, valuable papers, and the entire contents preserved in good condition, nothing injured except the leather covers of the books being stained.

FAIRCHILD, WALKER & CO.,
Rooms 6 and 7, No. 229 Broadway.

NUMBER SIX.
NEW YORK, April 9 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co:—I this morning received from the ruins of the fire, corner of Broadway and Barclay street, the Safe purchased of you some years since, and, to my entire satisfaction, found the contents in a perfect state of preservation. The Safe had lain in the ruins since Friday morning, and was in the hottest part of the fire. I shall, in the future, feel safe to trust any amount of property to your Safe.

J. M. ROBERTSON.

NUMBER SEVEN.
NEW YORK, April 6, 1866.

Messrs. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway.—Gents:—The Herring's Patent Safe we bought of you a few years ago has just been dug out from the ruins of the recent extensive fire, corner Broadway and Barclay streets. The contents of our building, No. 231 Broadway, where the fire originated, were entirely destroyed, and we had barely time to escape with our lives. The Safe was exposed to intense heat, yet we are happy to inform you that everything it contained—books, papers, and money—are all as good as new.

H. J. BANG, No 231 Broadway.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

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HERRING & CO., New York.

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THE MOST RELIABLE PROTECTION FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN, AND

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THE ONLY METAL KNOWN WHICH WILL DEFY A BURGLAR'S DRILL.

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